The New-York Times.

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WAR TELEGRAMS.

Strasbourg Lightly Garrisoned and its Early Surrender Probable.

Passage of the Bavarian Army Through the Vosges.

A Great Battle Momentarily Expected.

The Wounded of Both Nations Cared for by the Prussian Queen.

Another Secret Treaty Discovered—Benedetti Again Involved.

M. Thiers Declares "The Empire Ended; A Republic Inevitable."

FROM THE FRONT.

An Expected Battle—The Situation at Strasbourg—Advices from Metz.

ANTWERP, Aug. 12, 10 A. M.—Advices from the seat of war state that a great battle is momentarily expected.

STRASBOURG.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—From the best information that can be gained, it appears that the garrison at Strasbourg consists only of one regiment of foot and a small portion of the National Guard. The supplies in the place are in proportion to the garrison. A siege is therefore impossible, and the capture of the place will probably be an easy matter.

THE FIRST PRUSSIAN CORPS.

The first Prussian Corps d'Armée is at Philippsburg.

REPORTS FROM FRENCH HEAD-QUARTERS.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Advices from head-quarters represent that the best understanding exists between Marshal BAZAINE and the other Generals.

THE ARMY AT METZ.

A dispatch from Metz, dated Aug. 11, at 8¼ P. M., says: It has rained all day. The army is concentrated around this place. It is being revictualed and reinforced.

M'MAHON'S RETREAT.

The retreat of McMAHON and FAILLY has been accomplished in excellent order.

GEN. BAZAINE.

Marshal BAZAINE is engaged in visiting and inspecting the troops under his command.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

The report that the Prussians occupy Nancy is false.

QUARTERMASTER AND ORDNANCE BUREAUS.

The Minister of War has issued very stringent orders in regard to provisioning the army, and on the subject of the supplies of Quartermaster's and ordnance stores.

Passage of the Vosges by the Prussian Army—Strong Bodies of German Troops in France.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Bavarian Army has passed the Vosges and bivouacked last night at Dumeringen, near Saar-louis.

THE GERMAN FORCES NEAR COLOGNE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The German forces between Rastadt and Cologne are said to number in the aggregate 750,000 men.

PRUSSIANS IN LORRAINE.

According to the Paris *Siècle* 250,000 German soldiers are now in Lorraine.

PARIS.

Another Department Under Martial Law—The National Guards—Volunteering.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree, declaring the Department of Haute Garonne in a state of siege.

ADDITIONAL DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

A circular from the Minister of the Interior, requires the Prefects of the various Departments to encourage the formation of companies of National Guards, Volunteers and *Francs Tireurs*, to take the field at once. They will receive arms as soon as possible, but in the meantime they should assemble at the chief towns of the Departments to organize and drill. They will be paid one franc per day from the date of enlistment.... The *Journal Officiel* says the Ministers of War and of the Interior, on assuming control of their departments, immedately took the most energetic measurs to insure efficiency in the various branches of the service.

PROMINENT VOLUNTEERS.

M. DURUY, Ex-Minister of Public Instruction, has joined the Garde Mobile, and M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, editor of *Le Pays*, has entered a regiment of Zouaves.

THE APPREHENDED FAMINE.

The apprehension that famine would be added to the horrors of war in consequence of the late drouth, has been dissipated. The *Gaulois* has reports from eighty-one departments, which show that the wheat crops of 1870 will exceed the yearly average forty per cent.

A PORTFOLIO DECLINED.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—It is reported here that the Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE will decline the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the new French Cabinet because of ill health. He is about to return to France, and the *Patrie* also says he has already declined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

McMahon's Official Report—The Prussian Losses—Opinions of the Battle—Napoleon's Generalship—The French Wounded and Prisoners.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The journals of Metz published Marshal McMAHON's report to the Emperor. The report says that the enemy, in greatly superior numbers, began the attack at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The first attack having been repulsed, about noon the enemy reopened the contest, throwing forward numerous sharp-shooters, protected by six guns in a commanding position. Masses of infantry were then brought up, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon McMAHON was forced to order a retreat, which was effected in good order, the enemy's pursuit being without vigor, and by no means troublesome. The Marshal was able to send only a partial list of the killed and wounded.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

STUTTGART, Aug. 12.—In the battle of Woerth, the First Corps of the Wurtemberg contingent lost six officers and twenty-three men killed, 237 wounded and 118 missing.

PRUSSIAN CAPTURES.

At Gersweiler, the Wurtemberg troops captured one *mitrailleuse*, three cannon, one staff-carriage of the Fourth Division, 2,200 prisoners, and 500 horses.

THE SLAUGHTER.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Prussian accounts say that nothing at Koniggratz could parallel the destruction of life at Woerth. The same accounts say it is believed NAPOLEON was on the field with McMAHON. This is reaffirmed in a later dispatch.

RUSSELL'S OPINION OF THE BATTLE.

RUSSELL writes to the *Times* that the French head-quarters were wholly ignorant of the details of the battle of Woerth, but were impressed with the belief that it was decisive, and important in its results.

M'MAHON ON SUNDAY.

McMAHON marched out of Saverne on Sunday night on one side of the town just as the Prussians were marching in on the other.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON NAPOLEON.

The Paris *Pays* publishes a letter from CHARLES DESMOULINS, dated at Nancy, denouncing the Emperor's bad generalship. He says: "McMAHON, gallantly struggling, was beaten for lack of support, though there were multitudes of armed Frenchman at hand eager to save him. The passage of the Rhine was undefended. The commissariat was utterly inadequate, and the soldiers were compelled to eat sour fruit and raw vegetables, and take the consequences. Prussia today has Alsace; to-morrow she will have Lorraine. The people are desperate; the soldiers believe themselves betrayed and clamor for a leader."

THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

BERLIN, Aug. 11—Midnight.—A party of French wounded just in are being forwarded to Spandau. Today 2,265 French officers and soldiers taken in Saturday's battles arrived here.

The Royal Family of France—Eugenie and Her Son in London—Contradictory Statements.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The nieces of the Empress have left Paris.

THE FRENCH EMPRESS IN LONDON.

The *Echo* asserts without qualification that the Empress EUGENIE and Prince Imperial are in lodgings at St. John's Wood. The *Weekly Register* has the same report, which, however, it gives with a caution to its readers not to place too much confidence in its correctness.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The *Telegraph* is authorized to contradict formally the report that the Prince Imperial is in London.

BERLIN.

A German Vessel Blown Up by a Torpedo—Gen. Sheridan at King William's Head-Quarters—The Queen of Prussia and the Wounded—Germany Early Prepared for the War.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—A small vessel, which persisted in entering the Jahde on the Oldenburg coast, in spite of warnings of danger, ran against one of the torpedoes placed there to defend the harbor, and was blown up. Her crew were saved.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, of the American Army, has left Berlin for the King's head-quarters. Before his departure for the seat of war Gen. SHERIDAN, accompanied by an Adjutant, visited Gen. HOKENFALDT at the War Office, where he was received with the attentions with which he has constantly been honored since his arrival in Germany.

PRUSSIAN CARE FOR THE WOUNDED.

BERLIN, Aug. 12, via LONDON.—The Queen of Prussia announces that she will take personal charge of the wounded of both nations, and that their treatment shall be identical.

FRENCH PRISONERS IN BERLIN.

The French prisoners, as they pass through the railway stations, receive nothing but kindness. Citizens and volunteers give them refreshments, cigars, &c., and ladies enter the cars, and going from man to man, offer them paper and pencil, and volunteer to write to their friends for them.

A SINGULAR STATEMENT.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Among the German prisoners taken at the beginning of the campaign are members of the Landwehr who, were called into service six weeks ago. This proves that Prussia expected war before it was declared, and was not taken by surprise, as her Government has repeatedly asserted.

ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Crown Prince promises to release all newspaper correspondents taken prisoners on the field.

THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

Another Secret Treaty Discovered—Why England Refused to Join Austria—Luxembourg—Rejoicings in Belgium.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Cologne *Gazette* prints the outlines of another treaty proposed by Count BENEDETTI to BISMARCK in 1866. It stipulates that France shall take possession again of the territory acquired by Prussia in 1814, Prussia supporting France in the recovery of the left bank of the Rhine from Hesse and Bavaria; and that the guarantee given by the German Confederation in favor of the neutrality of Luxembourg and the Netherlands shall be annulled.

The *Gazette* adds that M. BENEDETTI represented that these proposals emanated from the Emperor at Vichy, in 1866.

AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes that England has declined to join with Austria in the league proposed by VON BEUST for guaranteeing the belligerents against loss of territory. England's reason for declining is that the league could not save the North German Confederacy in case Prussia should be defeated.

LUXEMBOURG NEUTRALITY.

Luxembourg having asked for a reaffirmation of her neutrality, the Powers reply that the existing guarantee is sufficient.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN BRUSSELS.

At Brussels last night there was an enthusiastic popular demonstration before the Palace and the British Legation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Noble Volunteer for the French Army—The Mitrailleuse—The India Bullion Shipment—Disturbances in Lyons, France.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Duke of Chartres has asked permission to take service in the French Army. He claims the privilege as a Frenchman, who has learned something of the arts of war in America and Italy.

TESTING THE MITRAILLEUSE.

Experiments at Shoeburyness with *mitrailleuses* are said to have been splendidly successful. The Press gives a glowing account of the range and accuracy of the weapon.

INDIAN BULLION.

The 400 pounds weight of bullion shipped from Bombay to London is on account of the abnormal condition of exchanges brought about by the war.

TROUBLES IN LYONS FEARED.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The workmen in the factories of Lyons threaten the German employes with violence, and trouble is apprehended.

French Meeting in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—An enthusiastic meeting of French citizens was held in this city last evening, at which measures were taken to form a battalion of Frenchmen, and obtain transportation for it to France.

OPINIONS ON THE WAR.

The London Times on the Situation—Napoleon Sustained—M. Thiers on the Crisis—The Orleanist Organ.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Times*, this morning, says: "The pride of France is wounded and her prestige dimmed. Who brought this on her must suffer for it. Victorious or discrowned is NAPOLEON's alternative on the next battlefield."

A PLEA FOR NAPOLEON.

The *Examiner* this week says NAPOLEON adopts the course most worthy of his name, and of the gravity of the situation. Roused from indolent indecision by a stunning blow, he attains to the greatness of the situation. In the presence of peril unspeakable to himself, his family and the proud nation which so lately reinvested him with kingly power, laying aside conventionalities, he tells France her danger, and exhorts her to the rescue, not for his sake, but for her own.

A FRENCH REPUBLIC INEVITABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—M. THIERS is reported to have said that the Empire was ended, "and a Republic inevitable.

THE ORLEANISTS SUSTAIN FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The *Rêvue Des deux Mondes* (Orleanist) has a skillful article defending the attitude of France, and holding up Prussia to the execration of mankind.

Plaintive Appeal to Foreign Powers—France, the Head of European Nations, Deserving of Aid Against a Common Enemy.

In an article under the heading "France and Europe," the *Messager Franco-Americain* of Aug. 9 follows out a line of thought peculiarly French in its nature, and which may not be without interest at present. It says:

"The Prussians have invaded France; the Prussians threaten Paris. It is the fitting time to proclaim our confidence in the destinies of the French nation; it is time to protest against all attacks on that civilization of which the French nation is the most advanced representative. In the contest between France and Prussia the whole world understands that there are other questions involved besides a futile military rivalry, the question between the needle-gun, and the Chassepot, rifled cannon and the *mitrailleuse*. It is even understood that more is involved than a mere war of races. Why should the Teutonic and the Celtic race seek to destroy one another? Are they by nature hostile? Have they not been often brought together and amalgamated? Do they not both spring from the same Aryan source? * * * * These two nations have a common origin, belong in the same world, unite to forward the same civilization. * * * * Europe tends to unity, not to the absurd monarchical unity dreamt of by HENRY IV., LOUIS XIV. and NAPOLEON, but to that unity of life which results from the natural combination of organic functions. * * * * If Europe has a common life, if it has one organization, if it means anything, if it marches to a single goal, we must admit that France is at its head. * * * France is the head, and Germany is the heart of Europe. Is there any show of reason why these two nations should quarrel and each seek to exterminate the other? Assuredly the reverse is true, and all nations await with terror the issue of this fearful struggle. But this struggle, where did it begin, and who was its real promoter? When France undertook a revolution within the century was she respected in the exercise of her democratic sovereignty? Not a bit of it; Europe united against her, and monarchical Germany made persistent efforts to smother the revolution. It was in self-defense that France became *terroriste*, dictatorial, and at last imperial. This odious Government France owes to all her enemies united against her, to England, Russia, Austria and Prussia. She owes it chiefly to Prussia, which has become the most formidable European military Power and the fiercest enemy of the revolution. The instinctive hatred of France for Prussia is then perfectly explained. This hatred is not directed against great Germany; it is directed against Prussia, against military Prussia, against that Prussia which, possessing the Germanic hegemony, seeks also the European hegemony. The capital of Europe at Berlin! What do you think of that? Shall humanity march backward toward the East? No, never. It is humanity which fights now in France against King WILLIAM. It is humanity which will arm all free men to defend the sacred soil of intelligence and of thought against the automatons of despotism. All Europe will understand that its honor is at stake, as well as its legitimate destiny, not to permit the submission of a single inch of French soil to Prussian influence."

In another column the same journal says: "The Germans in New-York propose holding a mass-meeting in order to celebrate the recent Prussian victory. In whatever way we look at it these terrible butcheries are a singular subject of rejoicings."

WAR MOVEMENTS.

The telegrams of this morning represent the calm before the coming storm. The hints of movements given are meagre and unimportant, and may be briefly summed up by the statements that if the number of fighting men which Prussia has in the field be not overstated, the contest as a trial of strength between two armies is simply decided; that the presence of a quarter of a million of men on the west side of the Vosges will, when backed by the enormous reserve still on the Rhine, press back the French not only to the Meuse, but to the Marne, and will at no distant date necessitate a final struggle near Châlons, which will be rather a gigantic shock between two nations than a battle; and that every fresh indication to hand of recent conflicts only prove a steadfast adhesion on the part of Prussia to the belief that Providence is on the side of the strongest battalions. The French proverb of *qui s'excuse s'accuse* finds illustration in the news of perfect accord existing between Marshal BAZAINE and his associated Generals, since, unless pains had been taken to mention the fact, nobody would have suspected the contrary. The oft-iterated announcement of the retreat of McMAHON from Saverne, and that of FAILLY from Strasbourg, having been effected in good order, leads us to infer that they have retreated much further than has been surmised, a fact which the necessity of contradicting the statement of the Prussians being at Nancy, renders still more probable. The concentration of the French at Metz simply represents a steady and resistless counter advance from the north and north-east by the Prussians, of which it may probably suit the official dispenser of the only real news to give us some further hints before long.

French National Subscriptions—About $12,000 Collected.

The French Executive Committee of this City, appointed for the purpose of collecting funds for the aid of wounded French soldiers, and for the support of the families of the fallen during the present war, held their regular weekly meeting at No. 21 West Houston-street on Thursday evening. The officers of the Committee: Messrs. P. A. GERDY, President; LEON MEUNIER, Secretary; and A. VATABLE, Jr., Treasurer were present, as were a number of the other members of the Committee. The principal business of the meeting was to hand over the funds collected by the members of the Committee to the Treasurer. The receipts of the latter during the past week and during last evening amounted to about $3,200, which sum, added to the amounts previously received, makes a total of about $12,000. It was resolved to send by the next European steamer $10,000 in gold to the banking-house of Messrs. ROTHSCHILD at Paris, whose head is the Treasurer of the French branch of the International Society to be distributed among the wounded French soldiers. It was resolved that the Executive Committee act as a General Committee of all similar French organizations in this country, and correspond with them with this view. It was also resolved, in answer to a request made, that the officers of the Committee should write a latter to Miss O. BOSSON, a French lady of this City, authorizing her to collect material for lint to be sent to France for the use of the wounded soldiers.

The Committee received a letter from Havana, Cuba, yesterday, dated Aug. 5, stating that at a French meeting held there, $5,000 in gold had been subscribed for the French victims of the war, the French Consul there, M. DE LA FORREST, heading the list with $400.

The following is a list of subscription sin this City, in addition to that already published in the TIMES: Francis Cottenet, $500; a friend always generous, $250; Henry Leger, $250; employes at Delmonico's, corner Chambers-street and Broadway, $123; employes at Delmonico's, in Beaver-street, $102; S. Fougera, $100; C. Ludmann, $100; L. F. Dufourog, $100; A. Begoden, $100; F. A. Bruguire, $100; Dr. G. Mouraille, $100; Mr. and Mrs. Baillard, $100; L. F. de Figaniere, $100; F. Seligman, $100; V. Antoine, $100; F. G. Guimaraes, $100; Henry Barbey & Co., $100; Ballin & Sander, $100; Elliot C. Cowdin & Co., $100; Barcelot & Vatable, $100; D. Wallenstein, $100; Picant, Simon & Capel, $100; P. A. H. Renaud, $100; L. Mailliard & Co., $100; Proutant, $100; J. Reynal & Co., $100. Besides these there have been a large number of smaller amounts contributed.

Another Fatal Kerosene Explosion.

The Syracuse *Standard* of the 12th inst. says: We have one more case to add to the long list of deaths chargeable to kerosene, and to carelessness. The victim is a bright girl of 18, ANNA, daughter of Mrs. FRANCES WEBER, a widow lady, residing at No. 154 Park-street. Wednesday afternoon ANNA visited her brother-in-law, Mr. JACOB FRALICK, at No. 376 Lodi-street, and about 4 o'clock, to sort of help, she went to light the fire, pouring on kerosene to hasten its burning. And from pouring the oil on to the flame an explosion resulted, the burning oil flying over the girl, setting her clothes on fire, and burning her breast and body before aid could avail her. Medical aid was called, but the poor girl suffered on till about noon of Thursday, when she died.

COLLISION IN THE BAY.

The Coney Island Steamer Norwalk Run Into by a Schooner.

Terrible Close of a Day of Pleasure—Several Persons Knocked Overboard and Probably Drowned—Names of Some of the Injured.

A terrible disaster occurred in the harbor, last evening, by which several lives are supposed to have been lost. At about 7½, as the steamer *Norwalk*, which plies between this City and Coney Island, was coming up the bay at full speed, she came into violent collision, when opposite Red Hook, with a sloop, the name of which has not been ascertained. The port side of the *Norwalk* was penetrated, to a considerable distance, and her wheel carried away by the bow of the sloop. Such was the force of the collision that the sloop remained for some time wedged into the side of the *Norwalk*. The shock was terrific, causing both vessels to shake from stem to stern. There were several hundred passengers on board the *Norwalk*, and the excitement succeeding the collision was intense.

The ladies rushed from the cabins, shrieking with alarm. The deck hands tried to save themselves as best they could. Agonizing screams came from the ladies' cabin, and above the din and uproar were heard the shouts of the Captain of the boat. The collision was so unexpected that the passengers were, in many cases, seated on the bulwarks of the steamer. Two children on the forward part of the boat fell from their mothers' arms into the water. A number of others were precipitated into the water. It is probable that not less than eight lives were lost.

A tug-boat, whose Captain had seen the collision, soon came to the rescue. He succeeded in saving two of the drowning men. A hasty examination of the *Norwalk* showed that she had been seriously damaged, and that the water was pouring into her hold at a rapid rate. The passengers called out to the master of the tug, and notified him of their dangerous predicament. The tug attached itself to the *Norwalk*, and towed her toward the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. At the moment the wharf was reached a cry was raised that the *Norwalk* was going down. A frightful scene ensued. Men, women and children rushed for the plank, and trampled upon and crushed each other in their eagerness to get ashore. Hardly had the last man touched the dock and the tug been unloosed from the steamer than the latter went down. The utmost excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, and the cries of the passengers who missed friends and relatives were agonizing. On account of the lateness of the hour at which information of the disaster reached the City, it was impossible to ascertain the names of the lost.

Another Account—Statement of the Captain of the Norwalk.

Last night the Coney Island steamer *Norwalk*, when returning on her last trip to New-York, with about 500 persons on board, was run into, off Red Hook, by a schooner, which struck her forward of the wheel on the larboard side, carrying away the bulwark and ripping up the deck. The effect produced upon the passengers was of the most exciting character. Women, children and men rushed around as if bereft of reason. Some of them, it is said, jumped overboard, the steward at least did so; but whether any person has been drowned or not, has yet to be ascertained. Mr. SHARKY, who was standing at the bar at the time, received injuries about the head and had a rib broken. Mr. LAURENCE CLANCY is also injured in his head. Assistant Alderman DUFFY, of the Nineteenth Ward, and THOMAS CARROLL, keeper of Brevoort Hall, in Fifty-third street, are missing.

The *Lady Helen* took on board about 150 passengers off the steamer, and went into the Atlantic bason safely, but it was not known then that she had received serious injury and was leaking badly. The *Norwalk* made signals of distress, and the tug-boat *Howard*, Capt. LEONARD KIPP, came out immediately and rendered immense service by taking in tow the *Norwalk* into Red Hook; it is said that she had three feet of water in her hold, and her pumps were going all the time. The cries of the passengers could have been distinctly heard by the Hamilton ferry boats, but no aid was sent although it was heard distinctly on the *Howard*. Complaints are loud against Capt. WILSON, as he had no lights on the steamer at that hour in the evening.

Upon whom the blame rests it is impossible yet to say. The commanders of the two vessels, of course, throw the blame upon each other.

Capt. WILSON, of the steamer, made the following statement; "We were off Bedloe's Island on our homeward trip, when we were run into by a schooner, the name of which I don't know. She went about right under our stern, and bounded up in the wind, struck us on the larboard side, forward of the wheel. We had 500 or 600 passengers on board, none of whom, to my knowledge, went overboard, nor were any of them injured. Quite a number of them, however, jumped on board the schooner."

The damage done will be about $7,000. The owners of the steamer are GEORGE W. WILSON, JOHN L. LEWIS and A. SMITH. The statement of the pilot was to the same effect.

Despite these assurances of the officers the passengers persist in asserting that there must have been some lives lost. They say that several jumped into the water, of whom nothing has since been heard.

Twentieth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society.

A well-attended meeting of the Germans of the Twentieth Ward was held at No. 316 West Thirty-sixth-street, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a patriotic aid society of the Ward, with the view to including afterward the adjoining wards in the same organization, and to making it a general up-town association. Dr. LOUIS LIMPERT delivered an address, and stated that it was the intention of the German Society for intellectual progress, of this City, to hand over to the Aid Society the sum of $256 75, thus far collected by them for the aid of wounded German soldiers and the support of the families of the fallen. The following permanent officers of this Ward Society were elected: Messrs. ED. SCHLICHTING, President; Dr. LIMPERT, Vice-President; A. PLATT, Secretary; REINHOLD STEINECKE, Treasurer, and Dr. LIMPERT was also elected a delegate of the Society to the General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City. It was resolved to have the ward canvassed in ten districts for subscriptions by an equal number of collectors, to be appointed by the officers of the Society, and to meet again on Thursday next.

The Fall Elections.

The following is a correct list of the elections to be held this year in the several States mentioned:

Tennessee	Aug. 11.	Kansas	Nov. 1.
California	Sept. 6.	Louisiana	Nov. 1.
Vermont	Sept. 6.	Minnesota	Nov. 1.
Maine	Sept. 12.	Missouri	Nov. 1.
Indiana	Oct. 2.	South Carolina	Nov. 7.
Florida	Oct. 3.	Maryland	Nov. 8.
Mississippi	Oct. 3.	Illinois	Nov. 8.
Iowa	Oct. 11.	Massachusetts	Nov. 8.
Ohio	Oct. 11.	Michigan	Nov. 8.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 11.	New-Jersey	Nov. 8.
West Virginia	Oct. 27.	New-York	Nov. 8.
Delaware	Nov. 1.	Wisconsin	Nov. 8.

Vacant Consulship.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 10th inst. has the following:

"An examination of the list of vacancies in the Consular service at the State Department is said to show an aggregate of twenty-five or thirty vacant Consulships and positions as commercial agents, including a number to which appointments were made during the last session of Congress. None of these vacant positions, with perhaps one or two exceptions, have salaries sufficient in amount to render them desirable, and the appointees, after learning of the fees and expenses of living at their posts, declined their positions or resigned, after holding the places for a few weeks, on discovering that their salaries would not meet their necessary expenses. In such cases vacancies will continue to exist, unless persons can be found willing to pay for the honor of holding the positions."

Canal Lettings.

At a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners recently held at Albany, contracts for the work on the Eastern Division were awarded as follows: E. H. WILLIAMS, wall bench from Canajoharie to Fort Plain, $19,890; E. H. WILLIAMS, wall bench from lock No. 40 to lock No. 41, $21,730; E. H. WILLIAMS, wall bench from lock No. 41 to lock No. 42, $20,345; E. H. WILLIAMS, vertical wall at Rome, $5,563 35; N. STANTON GERE, rebuilding FLYNN's lock, $21,810; GEORGE B. SHERRILL, vertical wall in the village of Sandy Hill, $6,650; CHARLES VAN DERKAR, improvement at Waterford, $4,322; C. C. BARKER, stone dam at Troy, $57,140; C. C. BARKER, dam across the Hudson River at the head of Glen's Falls feeder, $33,003; JAMES P. BUCK, wrought iron bridge at Fort Edward, $5,002; JOHN M. WHIPPLE, cast iron and truss bridge at Boonville, Black River Canal, $1,625 50.

POLITICAL.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Address of Attorney-General Akerman in Washington—Review of the Political Situation—Issues, Dead and Alive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A large audience assembled to-night at Lincoln Hall, to hear an address from Attorney-General AKERMAN. Many ladies and prominent gentlemen in official stations were also present. He commenced by saying the meeting was called by the Southern Republican Association of Washington, composed of citizens of that section sojourning here, whose object was to show sympathy and give aid to their political friends at home. He could not refuse to extend encouragement to men engaged in such a cause. The contest commenced in 1860, and having ended, so far as arms were concerned, the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Southern States began.

THE SUBJECT OF CONTEST.

Two leading prominent doctrines were proposed by Congress:

First—The nationality of the American people represented in the Government at Washington, and not at the respective State capitals.

Second—That all inhabitants of the United States should stand equal before the law in their political rights, without regard, to use an established and settled familiar phrase, "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

To a large portion of the people of the South these doctrines were unacceptable, being at variance with their prejudices and political creed, and failing in the halls of legislation, they staked the decision on the field of war, and are bound to accept the result. Mr. AKERMAN then analyzed the various elements of which the Republican Party was composed, and also those which enter into the Democratic organization—the latter including the majority who yield to the Secession movement.

THE ISSUES.

He could not agree to the proposition as made by some gentlemen that the time had arrived for new issues altogether. What might be supposed obsolete in one part of the country was living in another. He wished the proper representation of our American nationality were a settled thing, and wished the establishment and confirmation of equal rights to all men, except so far as they might forfeit them by their own acts. But just so long as persons are organized against these doctrines and endeavor to bring contempt upon those who believe in these doctrines, must we stand up to them energetically, and never let them go. They had heard of the "dead burying their dead." Will the doctrine of secession lie in its grave, where secession is supposed to lie dead? But do not bury the living as if they were dead, for to be buried alive is supposed to be a most terrible fate. So far as he knew, those who appear as leaders of the Democracy in the Northern States substantially concede that those rights are established; not so with the Democratic political leaders in the Southern States. With a few exceptions they have declared they will never submit to any other construction of the Constitution of the United States than that put upon it by the State rights advocates, and not as construed by MARSHALL, STORY, WEBSTER and JACKSON, who opposed the doctrine that fell by the swords of GRANT and SHERMAN.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Mr. AKERMAN alluded to the views of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, as embodied in his book, which was in general circulation in the Southern States, the object of which publication was to show that secession was right, and that reconstruction was monstrous. The speaker said there was such a thing as political superannuation, and in this connection he commented upon the aphorisms of the author "that centralism is imperialism" in order to show its absurdity in the sense intended, remarking that the Government at the centre ought to be strong enough to sustain itself against all foes, foreign and domestic. A Government not strong enough for such purposes is deserving of the contempt of mankind. He did not expect miraculous conversions; men do not readily yield their opinions. These can be changed only by line upon line, and precept upon precept. Bring them to the test of reason and see whether they are right. Bring them to the test of honor and see whether they are fair.

THE SLAVERY CHAMPIONS.

The Calhoun politicians are Southern champions of 1860 and 1861, who went to war on the issue that if slavery went down the former slave would be on an equality with his master. Now that the people have decided the question, what becomes of their honor if they do not abide the result? He then alluded to the prediction made by those same men. The people were reminded of the horrors of San Domingo, if there should be sudden emancipation. When slaves were transmuted to freemen, they held their breath and bolted their doors more carefully, and examined their fire-arms to see whether they were in order. They expected to be alarmed by the torch of the incendiary or the knife of the assassin. But the torch was never applied; the knife was never drawn. The dwellings of the people were as safe as ever and their persons as secure. Men found they could leave their wives and children just as secure as they did in 1865. It was also said there would be an insurrection, but it never came. They were also told that freedom would ruin the negro, and make business with with him intolerable.

THE SLAVE A VOTER.

In 1866 Congress conferred civil rights on the negro, and afterward the elective franchise and the right to hold office, which, in advance, were denounced as tending to ruin. The rivers run to the ocean. Cotton and corn and wheat grow. Men, women and children go about without danger. So far as that class is concerned, the men who made these stormy predictions, do not cease to sow their seed, so long as it falls into the ground of prejudice. He distrusted those who are in co-operation with the soldiers. He would say that with the exception of a few outrages of an unusual character, perpetrated by certain lawless parties, there are few portions of the world where the masses of the people live in greater comfort, and are in general better condition, than in the Southern States. It had been said that "a harsh Government is trampling down the people." He had seen the people in the towns and villages, and rural districts, and could give as his deliberate conviction that none enjoy greater comfort than the people of Georgia, and everywhere are signs of increased prosperity.

DIFFICULTIES.

There were difficulties in the way of the Republicans. First, they were confronted by deep-seated, unreasonable prejudice; second, a large majority of the wealth and political Press of the South is against them; and third, a very large proportion of the voters have been arrayed in arms against the doctrines Republicans oppose. It was hard for a soldier to give up the cause for which he fought, though some have done so. He wished they could all rise above this feeling and say it was not. They learned a useful lesson—and after the fight—to love the flag of their country and to extend their national sympathies from the Gulf to the lakes, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. AKERMAN said Republicans were not without difficulty in their own ranks, and while alluding to their errors he repelled slanders to which they had been subjected.

THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTION.

Among other things he remarked that the present Constitution of Georgia was framed in 1867 and 1868. It had been charged that the Convention was composed of negroes and carpet-baggers. The usual attendance was 151 members. Of these 75 were natives of Georgia, 46 were natives of other Southern States, making 121. Of the remainder 34 were born in foreign countries and 26 at the North. Of these 26, 14 were residents of Southern States prior to the war. And there were only about a dozen of what are called "carpet-baggers" in that body.

MISGOVERNMENT.

The public had been told much about the Government in Georgia. If there had been misgovernment it does not virtually affect the prosperity of the people. In some of the Southern States the legislative bodies have gone too far in providing for the future before providing for the present, and in pledging the public credit unwisely. He also alluded to the fact that while the Republicans were blamed for patronizing the so-called "carpet-baggers," the Democrats had done the same thing when it suited their interests. He suspected the Democrats objected more to what was in the carpet-bag than to the carpet-bagger himself.

POLITICAL CAPACITY OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Mr. AKERMAN concluded by defending the the Republicans of the South from the charge of political incapacity, referring particularly to the legislation of the Confederate Congress, which wrecked the cause of the rebellion, and as to the carpet-baggers, it was known that there were men in that Congress assuming to represent States, on the territory of which they were not allowed to tread—the States or part of the States from which they came being in possession of Union troops.

Mr. ACKERMAN was frequently interrupted by applause.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

What the Republicans Are Expected to Do—The September Convention.

From Harper's Weekly.

The Republican Party in New-York will hold its Convention for the nomination of Governor in September, and its own condition and the situation of the country require a plain and emphatic declaration of principles, and the most vigorous and harmonious action. This will be the most important election before the next Presidential campaign, and, although it will not determine the position of New-York in that campaign, it will be an immense encouragement or discouragement to the party throughout the country. It is, therefore, essential that the Convention fully understand the situation, and its first consideration should be that it must address itself to actual questions. The war is over. Reconstruction is accomplished. The Democratic Party, which perplexed and prolonged the war, has not, indeed, acquiesced in the result. That must not be forgotten. And if that party should choose to contest the Presidential election of 1872 upon the ground of a refusal to acknowledge the validity of the amendments, and of a resolution to reopen the whole subject of reconstruction, it would be as overwhelmingly defeated as it was in 1864 upon a platform of surrender to the rebellion, or in 1868 upon that of repudiation and rebel ascendency.

But although the folly of that party seems to be exhaustless, it is not expedient to take it for granted. A wise General credits his antagonist with sagacity that his own victory may be surer and more splendid. The country knows that the Republican Party has saved the integrity and honor of the Union, that it has reconstructed it upon the principles of justice, and has confirmed its great work by constitutional amendments. It knows, also, that the party will defend its own work. But it does not seriously believe that the Democratic Party will attempt to disturb the settlement, and the public attention is, therefore, fixed upon other points. Perhaps the most immediately pressing and engrossing question is that of the financial policy. What is the Republican principle on this subject?

Take one aspect of it—that of taxation. The country is heavily taxed. Taxes must necessarily continue to be heavy for a long time. But upon what principle shall they be laid? Shall the country be taxed now to pay the debt, or shall the burden be shared with those who follow us? In other words, shall taxation be reduced?

It is a proud fact that during the year and a half of Gen. GRANT's Administration, the decrease of the public debt has been $156,138,784 01. Meanwhile, also, Congress has somewhat reduced taxation. But is the Administration stronger, is the continued ascendency of the party surer for those facts? And if not, what is the reason? Is it not that the policy of reduction is not believed to be a general and acknowledged party policy? The debates upon the tariff, the action upon the income tax, the declaration of leading Republican journals that the burden ought to be temporarily borne, showed plainly enough that the reduction was rather a chance than a policy. Now, upon such a subject at this time, no party can hope to succeed if it has not a distinct and declared principle. It cannot shuffle and evade. Shuffling is confusion. Evasion is defeat. It must pronounce plainly, as the opposition will, for a reduction of taxes or against it.

It is further desirable that this be done, because, after the action of Congress upon the President's proposition to buy foreign ships, every candidate for the House must satisfy his constituents as to his views of a true revenue system. A great party cannot have two opinions upon that subject when that subject is of immediate and commanding importance. It is useless to say that the Democratic Party also has no unanimity upon that point, because we ought not to depend upon the folly of the enemy. Their action may be no wiser than ours. But they have the immense advantage of professing only; they cannot be tried, as we are, by practice. Every faithful Republican wishes to be just to the general patriotic purpose of the late House of Representatives. But every Republican member of that House, looking calmly at the proceedings and results of the last session, must doubt whether, upon the whole, its action was an advantage to the party. It is conceded on every side that the Democratic Party will largely increase its force in the next House. And what was the reason of the discord of this last session, and of the party dissatisfaction with its results? It is very plain. It is that the House was dealing with questions for the consideration of which it was not elected. Consequently its last act was the extraordinary one to which we recently alluded as so significant. It refused to approve the recommendation of the President to enable the country to take a proper advantage of the opportunity opened by the war in Europe.

Now, the Republican majority in the next House will be smaller, and if, upon so vital a subject as the general financial policy of the country, it has no opinion, or has two very positive opinions, the Democratic minority will control legislation, and the Republican Administration will be paralyzed. We cannot expect, if that should be the case, that the country, in 1872, will support a party which doesn't know what it thinks upon the gravest public questions. It does not seem to us possible to avoid the necessity of plain speech in the party platforms. It certainly will be impossible for Congressional candidates who hope to be elected. And the party leaders should have learned that of all policies timidity and obscurity are the worst. When the rebellion was thundering at the Government and country, the Republican Party did not falter. It called a rebel, rebel; and a Copperhead, Copperhead. It laid heavy taxes; it decreed a draft; it abolished slavery. No party ever did a greater work more gloriously.

All this is not to be forgotten. On the contrary, it is to be perpetually remembered, but remembered for instruction and inspiration. The party triumphed because it had a paramount purpose, to which every member was unswervingly devoted. That purpose was plainly declared and fearlessly pursued. It is the secret of political success. But are we not becoming timid and, therefore, feeble? In the apprehension of losing the support of this interest or of that, are we not compromising the essential conditions of victory? The want of a unanimous policy apparent in the action of Congress has placed us somewhat at a disadvantage. But an appeal to our old glories, immortal as they are, will not restore them. We were the men for that day. Are we the men for this? Let us prove it by showing the same vigor, the same sagacity, the same devotion. The past is never enough. Even Marathon could not save MILTIADES.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Middle Tennessee, says the Chattanooga *Times*, is entitled to the Democratic nomination of candidate for Governor. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN, of Giles, and Gen. WILLIAM A. QUARLES, of Montgomery, are the candidates spoken of. The *Times* says "both served in the rebel army, but neither is disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment." The Convention will meet in Nashville Sept. 13, and will represent the "Democratic and Conservative people" of the State.

The vote in Tennessee, says the Knoxville *Chronicle*, shows that the Republicans have, in East Tennessee, "a decided majority, and in every county an active, energetic party that will fight gallantly and stubbornly in a State canvass."

The Democrat who has voted for Gen. JACKSON ever since 1828, has left Berks County, Pennsylvania, and gone to reside in Indiana. The Terre Haute *Journal* has found him and held him up as an example of incorruptible Democracy.

The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle and Sentinel*, says: "There are many reasons why the canvass in this State should be made on purely local or State issues. In the present condition of national politics, the voice of the people of Georgia would have little influence upon national affairs."

The next Democratic candidate for Governor of California will probably be Mr. AXTELL, the Representative in Congress from the First District of that State.

The campaign in Ohio will be opened on the Democratic side by Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN, by a speech at Delaware, on the 17th inst.

"The Conservatives of Virginia," remarks the Richmond *State Journal*, "are laboring to accomplish a great fall—doing their utmost to secure a Democratic representation of Virginia in Congress." which, it says, "would be a proclamation to the nation that the people of Virginia are given over to the bitterness of sectional partisanship, and that the war upon national men, national ideas, and national measures, is still going on in this State, and is to go on indefinitely."

The Attica, Ind., *Ledger* remarks of Gen. MANSON, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh Indiana District: "It looks queer to us to see a man with rebel lead in his body working for the party that put it there."

A Cincinnati paper says the remains of the *National Intelligencer*, once of Washington, "now make their appearance weekly" in New York. This must be meant for a joke.

Mr. A. G. COOK, of Columbia County, Wisconsin, is named by the Watertown *Democrat* as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says the *Volksblatt*, hitherto an "independent German paper at Terre Haute, Ind., has came out squarely Democratic," whatever that may mean. Has the German surrendered his independence?

Senator MORTON speaks on the 18th inst. at North Vernon, Indiana.

The State Convention of colored men, called to meet Aug. 17 at Saratoga, has been postponed to Aug. 24.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Illinois have renominated Hon. JOHN M. CREBS, the present Representative from that district.

There is a prospect of a triangular contest in the Fifteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The Democrats may have two candidates in the field—JOHN B. BRUTTON, editor of the *Carlisle Volunteer*, and Hon. R. J. HALDEMAN, the present Representative, which would give the Republicans some probability of electing their candidate, who is not named. The trouble among the Democrats grows out of the claim of Cumberland County to name the candidate. This was done on the 9th inst. by the "Crawford County system," and Mr. BRUTTON received the highest number of votes. York County ignored the claim and nominated Mr. HALDEMAN, it is said by corrupt means, and Perry County indorsed him. He thus becomes the "regular" candidate, and Mr. BRUTTON will probably run "independent." The district has about 3,600 Democratic majority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Resolutions of the Louisiana Republican State Convention—Democratic Demoralization in Iowa—The Wyoming Territorial Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—The Republican Convention has adopted resolutions indorsing the principles of the National Republican Party, as set forth in the Chicago Platform, and in its adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment and the laws for its enforcement. They declare that "we adhere to the principle of equal rights to all mankind, whether at the ballot-box, in the public schools or in the pursuit of business, without distinction of caste, race or nationality." They favor the enactment of a Homestead exemption law, internal improvements and the rebuilding of the levees. They oppose special legislation, sustain President GRANT and his subordinates in the administration of the Government, indorse the action of the Louisiana Senators and Representatives, favor the elevation of capable and honest men to office, and pledge the Republican Party of Louisiana to the support of these views. After a harmonious session of five days, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifth District of Iowa, met at Des Moines yesterday and organized and passed resolutions indorsing the State Democratic platform, and also that no nomination for Congressman be made, but that the Democracy are willing to unite with the people against the office-holders of the district in electing a Congressman.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Aug. 11.—The Democrats met at the Theatre this afternoon and elected six delegates to the Territorial Convention, to be held at Bryant, Aug. 22. The meeting was harmonious.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The Democrats of this city have nominated JOSEPH M. NOUQUES for City Attorney, and THOMAS WALSH for Superintendent of Streets.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Affairs in Entre Rios—State of the Rebellion in the Oriental Republic—Invasion of Indians on the Southern Frontier—Railway to Tucuman—Burning of an Italian Bark—Loss of 123 Lives.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday, June 30, 1870.

There is but little change to report on the situation of this Republic. Entre Rios affords nothing new, though, all things considered, it would appear as if the rebellion was gradually dying out—more through want of resources than through extraordinary efforts of the National Government. Last accounts report that LOPEZ JORDAN is slowly retiring on the upper Parana with a force variously estimated at some two thousand to three thousand men, being followed up by Gen. RIVAS, at the head of a force about equal in numbers, though far superior as regards discipline. The National Government has nominated a Governor of the Province until one can be lawfully elected.

THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

The Banda Oriental is still in the hands of APARICIO, who continues unmolested, although Gen. BATTLE has assumed command of the National troops in person. This rebellion, of some six months' duration, has done little harm besides making the property of estancieros more common than its owners would wish. Grave fears, however, are entertained by those who have watched JORDAN's movements, that he will pass over into the Oriental Republic with his men, and join APARICIO, in which case matters will be disagreeably complicated for Buenos Ayres.

INVASION BY INDIANS.

The Indians down south have taken advantage of the unprotected state of the frontiers, consequent on the withdrawal of troops for Entre Rios, and have effected a successful invasion on a large scale, carrying of 40,000 head of horned cattle, 5,000 mares and horses, 8,000 sheep, and many captives—the latter being chiefly women and young children, who meet with little mercy at the hands of their savage captors.

QUIET IN OTHER PROVINCES.

Order, prosperity and peace appears to reign in all the other provinces. There is every probability that Mr. WHEELWRIGHT will obtain the concession for extending the Cordova Railroad as far as Tucuman. The work will require about four years to complete. The thirty million dollars loan has passed the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority. Public opinion states it will be negotiated in England. Paraguay is in the same state as ever, poverty and misery reigning supreme, though its Government is putting forth every effort to bring things once more to order, its greatest want being funds. The cattle disease is happily diminishing; people are now courageous enough to eat beef and butter—luxuries almost denied during the prevalence of the disorder.

BURNING OF AN ITALIAN BARK.

A terrible calamity occurred off Rio on the 27th of May, being the total destruction by fire of an Italian bark named *Marina Barabino*, with a passenger list of 130 persons and a crew of twenty-one, from Genoa, of whom but twenty-eight were saved.

COMMERCE AT RIO.

Other news there is none to communicate. Commerce is pretty dull, though several large cargoes of produce have been recently dispatched for the States, the prices of produce varying little from last month's quotations. Importations from the States, here and at Montevideo, have been very small.

PICKVIMER.

THE NATHAN INQUEST.

The Investigation by the Coroner Suspended.

Not a Ray of Light Yet Thrown Upon the Mysterious Affair—Dr. Beach's Theory of the Murder—The Victim Thought to Have Been Dragged Into the Library After Death—A Line of Unimportant Testimony.

The inquest in the Nathan case was concluded for the present, at least, yesterday, before Coroner ROLLINS. The attendance was large and the interest unabated. The first witness called was LEVI J. ISAACS, undertaker, who described the position of Mr. NATHAN'S body, as he saw it on the morning of the murder; he said it was covered with blood.

WM. H. CARR, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, also described the position of the body as he saw it soon after the discovery of the murder. Both he and the preceding witness testified that a light was burning in the room where the body lay, and their testimony coincided in other respects.

Dr. JOHN BEACH, Deputy Coroner, gave a detailed description of the body of Mr. NATHAN, with the wounds thereon, as it appeared when he was called to see it at 2 P. M. of the day of the murder. There were nine distinct wounds on the head—four on the forehead, (one of which penetrated the brain,) one on the side of the head, and four on the back of the head. The unusual position of the body led the witness to believe that it had been removed after death from the precise spot where it expired, and placed in the peculiar position in which it was found. His opinion was that Mr. NATHAN was lying on his face when he expired and was afterward turned over and the limbs disposed as when discovered. He was fully satisfied that all the wounds were inflicted by the "dog" found on the premises. He believed that the murder might have been committed by one person, but that it could not have been done without leaving blood-stains on the clothes of the murderer. If the light was burning in the room and the position of the blinds and screen of the front window was as testified by those who first saw them after the murder, witness was of opinion that the persons committing the murder might have been seen from the opposite side of the street, or from the Fifth-avenue Hotel, with sufficient distinctness to designate whether it was a man or woman. In answer to a question from the foreman of the jury, Dr. BEACH gave his theory of the murder to be this: That it was committed by a burglar, who first got the keys to the safe from Mr. NATHAN'S pocket, and opened the safe without making any noise; that in the attempt to pull a tin box from the safe a noise was created which awoke Mr. NATHAN, who crept toward the door in which the safe was, probably in a stooping posture; that as he entered the small room a blow was dealt him on the head, which stunned him, and perhaps knocked him down, and that the other blows were inflicted while he was down and continued as long as he showed signs of animation sufficient to give the alarm, and that the robbery of the safe and of the clothes of Mr. NATHAN were subsequently pursued by the burglar at his leisure. The large number of blows inflicted did not, in his opinion, necessarily indicate personal hate or desire for vengeance on the part of the murderer, but rather anxiety to make death sure, so as to prevent his victim from giving an alarm.

At the close of Dr. BEACH'S testimony, Coroner ROLLINS addressed the jury, briefly referring to the evidence already taken and in acknowledgment of the assistance he had received from Superintendent JOURDAN and other officials, and proposing, if the jury thought best, that the inquest should now adjourn without day, and in case any new evidence turned up that they should be called together. The jury acquiesced in this proposal and the inquest was accordingly adjourned *sine die*.

Readers who have attentively perused the evidence thus far given on the inquest, will have noticed that many of the questions propounded to the witnesses implied that evidence was in possession of the authorities which they have not seen fit as yet to bring before the public, in the shape of sworn testimony. Thus, in the examination of young KELLY, the housekeeper's son, he was several times asked whether he did not leave Mr. NATHAN'S house on the morning of the murder, and was absent an hour or more, during which time he rode to some place in a horse-car; and to each question he answered positively that he did not. Then, again, yesterday each witness was asked whether the form of a man or woman might not be seen in the room where the safe was, from the opposite side of Twenty-third-street, in case the light was burning, as sworn to by all the witnesses. These and many other questions on which the Assistant District-Attorney seemed to lay great stress imply that there is other testimony in the hands of the authorities which has not yet been brought before the public. It is, doubtless, to afford opportunity to perfect the chain of evidence thus indicated that the inquest was adjourned over without day.

The Nathan Inquest—Sixth Day—Detailed Report of Yesterday's Proceedings—Testimony of Levi J. Isaacs, William H. Carr and Doctor John Beach—Indefinite Postponement of the Investigation.

The inquest in the Nathan murder case was resumed yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock in the Supreme Court, General Term, before Coroner ROLLINS.

The first witness called was Mr. LEVI J. ISAACS, the undertaker who prepared the body of Mr. NATHAN for burial.

THE UNDERTAKER'S TESTIMONY.

Reside at No. 208 Eighth-avenue; am a sexton and undertaker.

By the CORONER—On the morning of the 29th of July last were you at the house of Mr. NATHAN, No. 12 West Twenty-third-street? A.—I was.

Q.—What time? A.—Between six and a quarter past six.

Q.—Who was there? A.—Mr. WASHINGTON and Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN, Mr. J. J. LYON and Officer MANGAM.

Q.—Did you see the body—please describe its position? A.—The body had been lying on its back, with the feet extended, just touching the sill of the door, both hands were up in this position, (extending his hands above his head.)

Q.—Did you see that instrument? A.—I saw that lying about two feet to the right of the body.

Q.—When you went in, did you notice a light burning there? A.—I did—A very dim gas-light, about two-thirds turned off.

Q.—What position was the light in? was it behind the shutters, they half closed? A.—It was turned in toward the window; I do not think that the shutter was closed.

Q.—When you took possession of the body, did you observe it covered with blood from head to foot? A.—I did, pretty much so.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. CARR.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Q.—On the morning of the 29th of July were you called to Mr. NATHAN'S house? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time? A.—Twenty minutes past six.

Q.—Who did you meet there? A.—I saw FREDERICK NATHAN and WASHINGTON NATHAN; Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN was at the door; as I went in he told me to go in, his father had been murdered.

Q.—Were they dressed? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you went upstairs in what position did you find Mr. NATHAN. A.—The witness described the position of the body substantially the same as previous witnesses.

Q.—Did you notice whether a light was burning? A.—Yes, there was a light.

Q.—About what force? A.—About one-third of the force.

Q.—Did you hear an alarm of murder? A.—I did not; I heard them making a noise; I could not understand what they said, because I was too far off.

Q.—By Mr. FELLOWS—Was there any intervening object between this light and the street? A.—There was the curtain and shutters.

Q.—Were they closed? A.—It is my impression that they were partly closed.

Q.—Were the shades drawn down? A.—They were partly down.

By Mr. RUSSELL—You first saw those men on the door-step? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was your attention directed to the window? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—You could not see the light from the street? A.—No.

Q.—Did you see Officer MANGAM there? A.—I saw him in the street; he walked up to the young men and they said something to him; he seemed to walk very leisurely toward Fifth-avenue; I thought he might have walked faster; when he got to the Erie building he rapped with his club; there was no reply, and he walked back again; there was a small boy in front of the house; he spoke to that boy, and then went toward Sixth-avenue; by that time I was all dressed, and I hurried right over; it was probably between two and three minutes before I got down-stairs.

Q.—Who was there when you entered the room? A.—I think I was the first that entered the room and Dr. JANVRIN was the next.

Q.—Did you see any blood on either of the NATHANS? A.—Yes, I saw some on one of their night-shirts.

Q.—Were you previously acquainted with them? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whose shirt had blood on it? A.—Mr. FREDERICK NATHAN'S.

Q.—Was there any difference in the elevation of Mr. NATHAN'S hands? A.—Yes, I think there might be some.

Q.—Do you think, had it been dark outside, instead of daylight, that the light could have been seen from the street? A.—No, Sir, it could not; the shutters were so tight that they closed out all the light.

By the CORONER—Do I understand you to say that you saw the Mr. NATHANS prior to your coming down-stairs? A.—Yes; in their night-shirts.

Q.—Which shirt had the blood on? A.—Mr. FREDERICK'S.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JOHN BEACH.

Reside at No. 142 West Twelfth-street, am a physician and also Deputy Coroner.

Q.—Do you remember on July 29, about the time we arrived at No. 12 West Twenty-third street? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you make a thorough examination of the wounds, their nature and character, and also the position of the body? A.—I did.

Q.—Will you please state the same to the jury? A.—At about two o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at Mr. NATHAN'S; in the front room, on the second floor, discovered the body of Mr. NATHAN lying on its back with the hands elevated; the angle of the left elbow was in this position, (indicating it,) the hands firmly clasped the right arm in about this position; (raised above the head.) the right hand was considerably tumified, which led me to suppose that the wrist had been dislocated; the first finger and the middle finger were fractured; the injury to the second finger was not so severe; upon the third finger the skin was denuded; the rest of the hand was lacerated; a wound was discovered right across the thumb; the head was thrown slightly to the left; the left angle of the mouth was more open than to the right, so much so that a tooth where it had worn off or decayed was very visible; the left limb was partly resting against the side of the door, the foot rather inclined toward the right limb, which lay over on the floor with the great toe inclined inward; the right arm was more elevated than the left; the next thing was to examine the head; I discovered on the forehead, just at the root of the ear, one large, gaping wound one inch and a half in length; then two-eighths of an inch from the median line was another one, extending about the same length; the edges of both wounds very irregular; the eyebrow was elongated; there was a triangular wound about three-eighths of an inch from the angle of the right orbit; there was another wound of a similar character going back to the right side of the head; there was another wound about three-eighths of an inch over the occipital bone; found another going over back of the occipital prominence; one next running about an inch and three-quarters along on the superior surface, running from right to left, two-thirds on the right side of the median line; and still further back there was another wound of the same character, though not quite so long; still futher back there was another, and still further back was the fourth; all these wounds went down to the skull, which was also fractured, and I could introduce my finger into the wound which communicated with the brain, and could raise up the skull and scalp with the bones cracking or breaking; the left ear was lacerated; there were other wounds, making nine in all, five back of the head and four at the side; the next thing I discovered was that there was considerable blood about the face, hands and knees; as we approached the extremities there were blood-stains, but no great quantity of blood; there was considerable flooded about where he lay, up to the right of the body, to the left of the knee and to the left by the door as you enter from the large room into the small one; and here there was considerable clotted blood; and this was the only place where I saw clotted blood at all; at the door-sill there were evidently clots of blood that had dried down on it; the position of the body was very unusual for a person who died from the causes which Mr. NATHAN did; the mouth was drawn to the left, the head inclined to the left, the right arm being elevated, the left arm being depressed, the right toe being inclined inward, the left knee bent more than the right, led me to the conclusion that the body had been removed after death; since the body has been removed from that position, I have examined the blood spots more carefully, and I find that to the left of the entrance of the communication between the large room and the library, just by the hinges of the door, is where the whole violence was inflicted; that the body was then on the abdomen, on the knees and hands, the head on the floor, and those injuries were inflicted while the body was in that position. I should observe that there were some peculiar marks indicating that there had been injuries inflicted on the forehead. On the left side of the forehead there was a space of two inches on the left temple, showing that that portion of the body must have come into contact with some substance while life still existed. Another reason why I suppose that it had been removed was that it bore marks that it had dried while on its face; on the back of the shirt there was no blood; the body had evidently been turned over and placed in the position in which it was found; at the door of the library there was a chair turned bottom up; there was some clots of blood on the cloth material, and a gray hair was found dried in the blood; all the blood on the chair had evidently gravitated one way; on the right leg of the chair there was a drop of blood which had dried, preserving its entire shape; I have no idea that the position of this chair had anything to do with the homicide, or that it was left in that position; the chair was evidently turned round and on its side; I removed that cloth and found that it was simply smeared with what had penetrated through the spring.

Q.—When you examined the wounds were you of the opinion that this instrument inflicted them all? A.—Yes, I am thoroughly satisfied that this instrument could make every wound that was found on the body.

Q.—Have you discovered anything to indicate that there had been a blow on the eyes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How do you account for the suppuration of the eyes? A.—At the time the fatal blow was struck it broke the skull, and in going down it carried away the whole orbital process, and it carried away the partition between the right and left eye; the blow glanced down into the right cellular tissue.

Q.—Did you find any indications of a struggle? A.—No, Sir, I do not believe that there was any struggle whatever; I think he never had any means of giving any alarm after the first blow was struck.

FOREMAN—From all these indications is it within your power to picture the attack? What is your impression of the position of the murderer and murdered when the fatal blow was given? A.—It is my impression that Mr. NATHAN was not assailed until he entered the small room; I found the safe opened without making the slightest noise; however, in attempting to remove the tin box that forms portion of the handle of the brass knob, it makes a considerable noise, sufficient, I should say, to alarm Mr. NATHAN; at the end of that room the assassin was aware of his course, and wanting to avoid the possibility of being identified got into the room, or rather crossed the door; as he entered the room Mr. NATHAN was attacked by this instrument and struck a downward blow on the head; from the small amount of blood in the small room I am satisfied Mr. NATHAN did not receive great injury there.

Q.—Was there more brutality shown than usually occurs, supposing that the burglar was accidentally detected? A.—Yes, Sir; I think an expert would have only done sufficient to render him unconscious so as to do what he wanted in that room.

Q.—From the question of brutality, have you formed any theory in reference to whether or not the murderer was probably a person recognized by Mr. NATHAN? A.—I should not think a stranger would be alarmed by Mr. NATHAN'S recognizing him again.

Q.—You only think this alarm about recognition would only occasion this unnecessary brutality of the murder, supposing the object was simply to avoid detection? A.—I should think that one of the reasons for it.

Q.—You think there must have been an amount of noise that would necessarily have been heard in the back room or any of the rooms upstairs in the infliction of the injuries? A.—There are two things to be taken into consideration in regard to the amount of noise that would result from breaking in the skull in such a manner; in the first place, there was a very solid floor; in the second place, there was a thick carpet and cotton and paper underneath, which are not conductors of sound, and I think the injuries could be inflicted without being heard upstairs, but if the window was open they would be heard in the street.

Q.—How about the back room on the same floor? A.—That depends on whether these doors were open or not; if the doors were open I think it could be distinctly heard.

Q.—Assuming that one of the doors communicating with Mrs. KELLY'S room was closed, and the others were open, and the noise sufficiently loud to be heard there, is it possible it could be heard in Mrs. KELLY'S room? A.—I should think it could; if the person was listening attentively he could hear it.

By Mr. FELLOWS—Have you made any inquiries in regard to that light? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Supposing the light was in the position described by the witnesses, the wire screen up and the light behind the shutters and the shade partly down, have you examined to ascertain if it could be seen from the street? A.—I think it could be seen from the street.

Q.—From the opposite side of the street, supposing those large lights in front of the Fifth-avenue were ignited, could you see persons distinctly in that room? A.—I think I could, Sir.

FOREMAN—Do you think there was more than one person engaged in this transaction? A.—I don't see why one person could not do it; of one thing I am satisfied, that no one could have committed that murder without stains of blood on his clothing.

MR. FELLOWS—Your theory is that the felony was committed before the killing; that the watch and studs were stolen, &c., and that the alarm was given in opening the drawer of the safe? A.—I think it was that tin box connecting with the knob on the door of the safe that gave the alarm.

Q.—You suppose then that the key of the safe was taken from his pocket before he was awakened? A.—Yes.

Q.—His clothes were in the room? A.—Yes.

Q.—You think this was not the work of a professional? A.—I should judge so.

Q.—From the character, extent and direction of the first wound, what impression did you form as to the height and strength of the murderer? A.—The first wound, I think, was inflicted from above downward; if Mr. NATHAN was partially bent forward, the wound would readily be inflicted by a person standing up.

Q.—Would it require unusual muscular strength to inflict those wounds? A.—Not necessarily with such an instrument as that; all you have got to do is to get your victim under your control by giving him one severe blow, and you could inflict the others without any difficulty.

Q.—Then there is no inference as to the probable height of a person who gave these wounds? A.—If you imagine Mr. NATHAN standing perfectly upright, it must have been inflicted by a person of considerable height.

Q.—Was there any blood whatever on the body? A.—None that I could see.

Q.—There was an abrasion of the skin on one of the fingers and a discoloration of each of the knees? A.—Yes, and there was precisely the same discoloration on the forehead, showing that the head had been rotating on a rough surface like a carpet.

Q.—Was there any bruise under the left arm? A.—I did not discover any.

A JUROR—How do you account for the blow given on the hand? A.—I think that when Mr. NATHAN was endeavoring to make his escape, not having strength and not having sufficiently recovered, he was making his escape from the small room to the large room.

Q.—Do you think that blow was given when Mr. NATHAN tried to protect himself from other blows inflicted on him by raising his hand at the first blow? A.—An injury of that nature could not be given in that way, Sir; when he was making his escape I think that he was struck on the back of the head, that he put up his hand, that the instrument was brought down again, that it lacerated the thumb and brought itself down on his knuckles; that is the only way I can explain it, and I have theorized about it.

FOREMAN—Upon the theory that there was only a single murderer, his person must have been covered with blood? A.—I did not say covered, but he could not get off without having spots of blood upon him.

Q.—What was the character of these spots? A.—From the simple fact that there was no struggle, when this instrument was brought down with such violence it spattered the person of the murderer.

Q.—You think that the murderer would have no wounds or bruises on his hands? A.—It is not necessary that he should have; when I went there I was told the drawer and none of the articles in the room had been removed, and they did not appear to be touched with bloody hands; if the officer's statement is true that he tried the door at half past four o'clock and found it fastened, the murderer must have known he had sufficient time to place the body in the position in which it was found; that he was in no hurry, and there was no occasion to handle the drawers or anything else with bloody hands; another thing; I think there was not a great deal of blood on the hands, because there was not much on this instrument.

Q.—From the opposite side of the street could you see the person in that room to distinguish whether it was man or woman? A.—Yes.

Mr. FELLOWS—Did you compare the hair that was found in that blood with the hair of Mr. NATHAN? A.—I did not compare them, but I am perfectly satisfied that it was of precisely the same character.

Q.—What kind of hair was it? A.—Gray hair.

Q.—What length? A.—It corresponded exactly with the length of Mr. NATHAN'S hair.

INDEFINITE ADJOURNMENT OF THE INQUEST.

The witnesses' examination being concluded, the Coroner, addressing the jury, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: After two weeks' diligent investigation the last witness has furnished you all the testimony I have been able to obtain relative to the pointing out the murderer of the late Mr. NATHAN. I have had by my side the Assistant District-Attorney. I have had the benefit of his experience and counsel in investigating the various facts brought before us. I have also had your kind attention and your aid in eliciting from every witness every possible fact however remote—every circumstance that would throw one glimmer of light to point toward the criminal. I have also had the assistance of Superintendent JOURDAN and Capt. KELSO, who have been untiring in their exertions, both day and night, from the commission of the murder to the present time, to discover the perpetrator of this murder. I know it was their duty, but it was also their pride that they might reach the criminal and present him before you, and it would be gratifying if you could record his name in your verdict. We have been unsuccessful, but not without hope. Therefore, if it meets your approval I propose to adjourn this inquest to some day without date, in order to give them further time to make their investigation and inquiries. If any one of you gentlemen desire to leave this City, send me your name and residence, and should circumstances which may demand your presence occur, I will telegraph to you to that effect. Does that proposition meet your approval?

FOREMAN—Perfectly.

CORONER—Then it is so understood that this inquest is adjourned to a day without date.

The Court accordingly adjourned.

Caste and Color—The Morgan-Highgate Nuptials.

A correspondent of the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* says: "The quietness of Jackson, Miss., was broken in upon yesterday by the report that an amalgamation wedding was to take place—that a white State Senator was to take unto himself a wife of the darker hue. Many doubted the correctness of the report, while others were sanguine, having gained their information from reliable authority. The particulars, as far as I can learn, are as follows: A few days before the close of the session of the Legislature, Senator A. T. MORGAN made his appearance in the gallery with CARRIE V. HIGHGATE, a colored school-mistress, upon his arm. This naturally created a great stir among the representatives of the progressive party who occupied seats within the bar. Many were the remarks made and glances cast. Several ladies, wives and daughters of Republicans, who were in the gallery at the time, retired in disgust. The Democrats sat quietly and enjoyed the sight, and the consternation the reality of their policy created among the opposition. Shortly after this occurrence a Democratic Senator, in course of debate, referred to it. MORGAN immediately rose and informed the gentleman that he could not accuse him of inconsistency, as he would prove to him in future. True to his promise, he yesterday appeared in the Clerk's office and procured the necessary license to make the twain one. Armed with this document, he procured the services of Rev. J. AARON MOORE, colored Representative from Lauderdale County, and proceeded to the residence of Mrs. LEE, (colored,) where Miss HIGHGATE boarded, where the ceremony was performed at midnight. The 'happy couple' then proceeded to the depot in a close hack, in which they remained until the train arrived to carry them on their bridal tour. Everything was done very quietly—the nuptials being witnessed only by a few friends. The bride is a Marylander by birth, and has been teaching a colored school in this city for some time. She is the niece of JAMES LYNCH, the colored Secretary of State, and is what might be called a very handsome quadroon, (copper color.) She is well educated, and dresses very fashionably. The groom is a New-Yorker by birth, but now resides in Yazoo City, and represents the Thirteenth District in the State Senate. He is about thirty years of age, and rather good looking. He is a lawyer by profession. The blacks are particularly down on the match, and say that if MORGAN thinks he has gained the favor of their race by his marriage he is mistaken. MORGAN is said to have remarked that he intended carrying his bride to visit his parents in Ohio, and if they refused to receive her as an equal he would discard them. Thus endeth one chapter of amalgamation in Mississippi, and the hope is that it may be the last. Since writing the above report has been circulated that MORGAN attempted to gain admission for himself and wife into the sleeping-car, but was refused."

Another Coal-Oil Accident in Pennsylvania—A Girl Roasted to Death.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of Aug. 10 says: "Last evening, another of those fatal accidents resulting from ignorance, occurred in the Sixth Ward, Allegheny. The victim was MAGGIE SHANO, a daughter of MARTIN SHANO, proprietor of a tailor-shop at No. 204 Beaver-avenue. About a week ago the wife of THOMAS MURRAY became sick, and the girl was employed to wait on the woman during her illness. She was only employed through the day, and returned home at night. Mr. MURRAY occupied two rooms in the third story of the grocery-store of SEXTON & RADO, at No. 267 Beaver-avenue. About 5 o'clock last evening the girl was directed to light the fire and prepare supper. She then put some wood in the stove and lit it, but it did not burn well, and she went to the cupboard and took out a can containing carbon oil, and began pouring it into the fire. In an instant the oil-can exploded with a fearful report, and the child was wrapped in flames. The force of the explosion threw her to the rear of the room. At the explosion Mrs. MURRAY, who was lying sick in bed in an adjoining room, was terribly frightened, and at once jumped out of bed, and, taking her child, rushed frantically down stairs to relate the fearful occurrence. The explosion had been heard down stairs too, and Mr. RADO, supposing that a barrel of oil in the cellar had exploded, ran immediately down there to ascertain. Before he got back, Mr. JAMES MCCAUSLAND, who also heard the report, ran upstairs. He found the room filled with flame and smoke, and in groping about, stumbled against the prostrate body of the unfortunate child. He caught hold of her hand and tried to lift her up, but the roasted flesh slipped off the bones in his grasp. By this time he was assisted by another gentleman, and at last they succeeded in picking the body up and getting it out of a rear window to the roof of the kitchen, a two-story building. There they discovered it to be the body of MAGGIE SHANO. The child was still living, but her clothing was completely burned off her, and she was literally roasted black. Not a vestige of hair remained upon her head; the upper eyelids had been burned so badly that they had turned up like crisp, and her scorched eyeballs evidenced that she had lost sight. The flesh of the face was also shriveled up, and the doctor, upon opening the mouth, say that the tongue and throat had been burned as far down as could be seen. She was able to speak at first, and told how the accident occurred. Everything possible was done to relieve her sufferings, and every attention paid her. She lingered in great agony about two hours."

NEW-ZEALAND.

The Maori War—Complaints Against the Colonial Administration—Clemency Toward Surrendered Natives—The Sentiment Regarded as Misplaced—A Theatrical Incident.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. A. COOLIDGE, Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, for the prompt transmission of our New-Zealand and Australian files. We compile from the files of the Aukland *Herald* to July 6 the following relating to the Maori rebellion and other matters:

A settler writes from Opotiki: "In my communication of the 2d inst. I alluded to the reduction of the usual militia guard at Opotiki, and upon that subject I will make some observations. The entrenched church, previously described in the *Herald* of the 23d April, as the only position resorted to by the settlers on occasions of danger, was always protected by a guard of some thirty men of the militia and volunteers of the district, who were generally called out for service on the last day of each month in rotation; these men also performed the ordinary garrison duties, and furnished servants for the commanding officer, the Assistant Surgeon of the Constabulary, such other officers as happened to be on duty, and usually to the Resident Magistrate. According to present arrangements, however, that post is now absolutely without any guard whatever; and this remark, of course, applies to the magazine as well as the arms and stores contained within it, all of which, therefore, might at any time be seized by any small party desirous of doing so. Although I am not an advocate for colonial military establishments, or one of those termed 'alarmists,' yet I cannot but condemn a management which exposes a position of such vital importance to the settlement to any degree of risk until such time as the whole neighborhood is in a condition of safety; a state of affairs which, however desirable it may be, has not yet been attained, notwithstanding the late successful expedition to Marietai, indeed this district will never be in a state of security until TE KOOTI with the remnant of his adherents are satisfactorily accounted for, and the Uriwera tribe brought into subjection.

The remarks on this subject may appear uncalled for, but I would simply state that those who have experienced or witnessed the scenes of commotion and horror invariably enacted when a savage enemy makes an attack on situations where no adequate preparations have been made, and when the defenders are hampered by helpless women and children, will scarcely be inclined to wish for any further experience of the kind, and if it be thought that such scenes cannot be enacted here, I would just recall to remembrance the massacre of Poverty Bay, and thus avoid any necessity for referring to other countries. On the 12th inst. an expedition, consisting of Col. ST. JOHN, one captain, and about a dozen volunteers from this settlement, together with some 200 Maoris under the Chiefs WM. KING and TAYLOR, marched from Opotiki, in order to cooperate with the force from the east under POPATA, and the party of Arawas from the opposite direction, in a further attempt to secure TE KOOTI, but I hear the season is now too far advanced for any satisfactory movements. In the country to be traversed, rapid streams, dense bush, swamps and broken mountainous country, added to intense cold, have all to be contended against, and entail privations which ordinary men would not be prepared to encounter cheerfully.

SURRENDER OF NATIVES.

Official dispatches have been received from Opotiki, to the effect that the powerful chief, HIRA TE POPO, of the Whakatohea tribe, living at Opotiki, with thirty of his men, have surrendered. Mr. MCLEAN, Native and Defence Minister, has been unremitting in his assurances of protection to these people, should they feel disposed to come in and throw themselves unreservedly on the mercy of the Crown. On the faith of these assurances, HIRA, accompanied by his men, arrived at Opotiki on the 20th instant, and gave themselves up. It is said that TE KOOTI is forsaken by all the tribes, and that his force has now dwindled down to fifteen men, all of whom, if caught alive, will doubtless be accused and convicted of participating in the massacre of Poverty Bay and Opepe. HIRA TE POPPO bears many fine traits of the true and genuine character of a Maori Chief. It has long been known to the authorities that, if it had not been for the friendly part which on several occasions he has shown, the thriving settlement of Opotiki would have been visited and treacherously taken in March, 1869.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SURRENDER.

We learn from Tauranga that the natives have made a request to the Government that a free pardon be granted to KEREOPA and TE KOOTI, on condition of their coming in. They are of opinion that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and that if the murderers who have already submitted have been pardoned, the balance should share the advantage. We don't want to be always finding fault with the policy of the Government, besides which the native Minister may have some excellent scheme for settling native accounts hatching on the sly, otherwise we must say that the way the rascally rebels are allowed to sit down quietly, and even get good clothing, after having reduced our own people to complete penury, is most disgraceful. The whole concern is a farce, but of a howlingly melancholy description. Had each captured native been shot as soon as taken, not only should we have heard no more of rebellion, but the colony would have been spared a very heavy expense under which it now groans—the cost of food, clothing, and all things richly to enjoy for a parcel of black rascals whose hands are yet red with the blood of our women and children! Faugh! The system is revolting to common decency. It is said that the murderer of PITCAIRN at Whokatane is among the men who have surrendered.

TE KOOTI'S FORCE.

A correspondent writing from Te Papa, July 1, says: "The news I have to convey is that the militia are struck off pay, and the road-works discontinued: TE KOOTI is reported to be in conjunction with TITOKOWARU at Wanguanui, with 700 men.

ROBBERY OF A STORE BY NATIVES.

A letter from Raglan, dated June 26, says: "Early on Thursday morning, the premises of Messrs. ILBURY & HIGGINS, at Aotea, were completely gutted of their contents by an armed party of Hauhaus, about twenty in number, and headed by two well-known chiefs of the King party—HONE KIWI and WAATA. On receiving information of their near approach, Messrs. ILBURY & HIGGINS endeavored to dispatch a messenger to HONE TE ONE to give notice of the raid, but unfortunately the Hauhaus intercepted and detained him until they had carried out their intentions. The thieves not only stripped the store of all the goods, but managed to secure the cash box, containing a considerable sum. So sudden and unexpected had been their arrival that the owners had not time to conceal it. One curious story, given by the natives as the reason for the plundering of the store is, that a Kingite, one of the escaped prisoners from the hulk, went there on the day before the raid and saw some salted pork; on his return he informed the Hauhaus that he was sure the white men were soldiers, and sent there by Government to salt meat for the troops, as the pieces of meat were exactly the size of those served out to the natives in the hulk.

STORMING A THEATRE.

A Grahamstown letter of July 2 says: "Rumors prevailed here this afternoon that this place of amusement was going to be rushed at night by the populace, in defiance of the bailiffs who still held possession. Whether the 'bums' heard these rumors or not we cannot say, but at all events no extra precautions were taken to strengthen their hands, and at a little after 7 the mob begun to collect around the doors and indulged for a time in a little mild chaff; but at 8, after repeated cries for the men in charge to open the doors, which were not listened to, a rush was made, and the massive timber gave way under the superhuman strength of several stalwart diggers, who, with a cheer, made their way into the body of the place, followed by the excited multitude, which numbered about 1,000. The actors were hastily got together and performed the 'Child-stealer' to an overwhelming and demonstrative audience. At the conclusion the 'hat' was sent round amid cheers, and a very large sum of money was added to the exchequer."

The Attempted Double Tragedy at Hartford, Conn.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 11.

Mr. FIX, who shot his wife and Mrs. RAIBLE, and then himself, in the South Meadows, on Tuesday evening, received two shots in the side of his neck and was not wounded in the head, though one of the balls grazed his scalp. Yesterday he was partially paralyzed, his left side being entirely destitute of feeling. He conversed freely, however, and gave as a reason for shooting his wife that she stole his bank-book, so that he could not draw $150 which he has in a savings bank here. This his wife denies, though it was found, on inquiry, that she had the book locked in a chest, the key of which she had left with her cousin. Dr. HASTINGS sees no chance for the recovery of FIX. Mrs. FIX is doing well. The ball entered her breast and lodged somewhere in her side, though it has not been found. She will probably recover. The other wounded woman is not dangerously hurt. Chief of Police CHAMBERLIN visited all the parties yesterday, and has made arrangements for the care of FIX, who, if he survives many days, will be taken to the hospital. Besides the money he has in bank, his wife has $800 on deposit in Worcester. The people living in the Meadows near where the tragedy occurred, are much incensed against Fix, and he would have received but little care had not the police officers attended to him.

THE CROPS.

Effects of the Drouth—Harvest Prospects All Over the Country—The Cotton Crop at the South.

The extracts which we publish today give a fair idea of the prospects for an abundant harvest all over the country. From New-York State, the reports, so far, are not at all encouraging. The Hudson *Register* says:

"The farmers of Columbia County have finished their harvest much earlier this season than usual, but the yield in all respects is not so satisfactory as was anticipated. Oats are almost a total failure. Rye in some localities is not worth threshing, and the straw is sent direct from the field to the paper mill. Hay is generally light, and a scarcity is so much feared that every available spot has been closely mowed. Of the prospective crops Corn looks well, but, particularly in the Southern section of the county, is suffering severely from the long continued drouth, and without speedy rain will be a failure. Potatoes are much in the same condition, and for buckwheat there is no hope. Late fruits of all kinds look well, and there is a fair prospect of our average yield. In the extreme northern towns, however, the weather has been more favorable, and the harvest quite satisfactory. But the drouth is very remarkable and its effects are beginning to be severely felt. All nature, even the forest trees, looks parched and wilted. Veteran farmers say they have not known so dry a season within the past forty years."

The Auburn *News*, of the 9th inst., says:

"The splendid showers and cool north wind of yesterday afternoon and evening were most joyfully received by the perspiring masses in Auburn. During the morning a strong south wind prevailed, and the sky being nearly cloudless, the sultry heat was nearly intolerable. After dinner the meteorological symptoms changed, and by 4 o'clock we were in the midst of refreshing breezes and copious rains. The first showers sank into the hissing hot ground without leaving the slightest trace of their fall. After supper a long and heavy rain cooled the air and watered the gardens and fields. The gutters were deluged, and scarcely a soul ventured into the streets. Cisterns took in large quantities of the element. No rain-fall this season gave more general satisfaction or did so much good in so short a time. Other portions of Cayuga County had even more abundant showers than Auburn. The section south of us, reaching nearly to the head of the lake, was visited by a furious storm. A powerful gale preceded the rain, beginning to blow about 7 o'clock from the north-west. After the passenger train from Owego had left Cascade for Auburn the most terrific thunder-storm that has visited the county for years came from the west, and raged for nearly an hour. Passengers on the train report that the lightning was so incessant and vivid that the heavens were in a perpetual glare. The noise of the thunder was a horrid, continuous rumble, and the rain fell in torrents. The lightning shot from the clouds to the earth without ceasing."

The Binghamton *Republican* of the 9th inst. says:

"The continued dry weather has nearly ruined many pieces of potatoes, late planted, and unless we have rains very soon the crop will prove a failure. Many of the farmers are predicting that potatoes will be worth $1 50 per bushel by Spring."

CONNECTICUT.

A North Windham correspondent of the Norwich *Advertiser* says:

"The drouth is prolonged and severe in this section, and causes some grumbling among the farmers and manufacturers. The corn-fields about here are suffering exceedingly. The crops of corn will doubtless be very light, from the appearance of the fields at present. Some of the farmers are about to harvest the corn only to store it as fodder for the cattle, before it is unfit even for that purpose. Corn crop on moist land is an exception to this, and is looking finely. A fair potato crop is also despaired of, excepting that of the earlier varieties that had time to mature before the approach of the dry weather. The thread-mill here has been obliged to stop on account of low water several times, the river being unusually low. If the heated term has been unfavorable to the later crops, the hay crop has been very good and the farmers about here finished haying nearly two weeks earlier than usual."

The Norwich *Bulletin* of Aug. 9 says:

"Nothing like the unparalleled drouth that has changed the green of our Summer carpet to the dreary uncolored hue of Winter, has been known for years. For a long series of weeks the clouds have withheld their rain, and the sun has poured down upon the hills and valleys with relentless fury, sucking the moisture from the suffering earth, and withering vegetation almost, if not quite, beyond the hope of recovery. Except in meadow lands, little or no pasturage is left; and, although the hay crop has been better than an average, there is no 'rowen' or after-feed, on which farmers depend to subsist their herds until late in the Fall. As a consequence, farmers are compelled to feed their hay to the cattle, milk is becoming scarce, and butter is less plenty. Corn, except in very moist localities, is all curled up, and the crop will be a short one. Many farmers, in view of the poor prospect of a crop, and the certainty of high prices for hay, are now cutting up the stalks for fodder. Along the valley of the Connecticut the tobacco crop is almost a total failure. Early potatoes turn out well, but later varieties are suffering, and there will not probably be more than half a crop, unless copious showers shall soon come to bring relief. The fruit crop would have been an abundant one, had there been any rain. As it is, it is holding out better than could be expected. The apples and late pears are much smaller than they would have been otherwise, but they have hung on well to the trees, although now, in some localities, they are beginning to drop. The streams are drying up and many farmers find it difficult to procure water for their cattle. The dry and parched earth and all that is upon it, is suffering for the lack of the health-giving, revivifying rain, which, if it do not come speedily, will come too late to afford much relief. The crop of raspberries is about all marketed. The yield has been good, and the prices in the main have been remunerative. With the exit of the raspberries, the blackberries are taking their place. The crop of this latter fruit will be more than usually large."

MAINE.

A Somerset County correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal* says:

"The grass-hoppers are making great havoc in the grain crop in this vicinity. Their name is legion. Many fields of grain are being cut for fodder, as there are no hopes of its ripening amid such a devouring host."

In Maine the apple trees are said to be loaded with large and remarkably fair apples. A correspondent says:

"In my jaunt I saw acres of corn that early in the month gave promise to a yield of forty to sixty bushels per acre, that now will not harvest five bushels per acre. Some had been cut and stocked for Winter fodder, and an immense number of other acres will be treated in like manner. I saw many acres of naturally stiffer and moister soils where the leaves and stalks were quite green, but the tops of the spindles had become dry and turned white, affording no pollen for the fructification of the embryo grains. On many of the hill farms and intervals the corn apparently had not suffered much for lack of moisture, and if we have a good soaking rain soon, there will be a yield on these soils; but in the aggregate, taking it all in all, we shall harvest a short crop. Potatoes on our dry, sandy soils will hardly return an equivalent for the seed planted. In my experience, however, I saw numerous pieces of late planted, and on deep, loamy soils, that were looking first-rate. The general estimate among farmers seems to be that there is a falling off of about one-third in the hay crop; but the quality is thought to be much better than in a very wet season, and it has been stored in the barns in a very fine condition, with no loss by rain-storms. There was an unusual amount of land sown with spring wheat. The straw is not as heavy as in more rainy seasons, but there is little or no injury from mange, rust or lodging; the heads are filled with plump grains. Some of the earliest ripening fields have been harvested. The crop, I think, will be a full average one. In my two days' drive I saw none lodged."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Springfield *Republican* of the 11th inst. says:

"Still the weather continues wearisome and upholds the dog-day repute. The Armory thermometer tallied 89° at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon; and though the heavy clouds and the psychrometer both indicated the approach of rain, they only 'kept the word of promise to the eye, and broke it to the hope.' Probably full half a pint of water fell in the city early in the evening. At Hartford there was a copious fall of rain, the first of any consequence in three months. It will be a blessed visitation for that region; in Hartford they have even feared that the city water supply would give out, until this rain removed the danger. But here we wait. On Sunday there was a difference of 23° between the wet bulb and the dry bulb psychrometer, indicating only 28 1-10 per cent. of moisture in the atmosphere, which record makes Sunday the dryest day recorded for two years past. The humidity increased Monday and Tuesdays, and on Wednesday there was 52 9-10 per cent. of moisture. The visit of the rain cannot much longer be delayed."

The Boston *Journal* of the 11th inst. says:

"Early in June the thermometer gave indications of a heated term, and ever since then perspiring humanity has looked for relief. The east wind, which usually comes to the aid of city-tied denizens, has been very chary of its visits, and it is many years since the weather has continued for so long a time to keep up to a red-hot temperature. The roads in the vicinity of Boston are mealy with dust, and the earth is so parched that many leading crops are ruined. Wednesday morning the clouds indicated rain, but the sun burst through and we had another hot day. The nights at the sea-shore and in the country are comparatively cool, but we could afford to dispense with the bright moonlight for forty-eight hours of hard rain. The long-continued drouth is having a very disastrous effect upon the crops. The gardens and fields are all parched and vegetation has stopped growing. The potato tops are all dying, and the tubers are not half grown. Digging Tuesday in a potato plat to the depth of two feet, the ground was found as dry as the dust on the surface. There will be no Fall feed unless there is rain at once. Fruit is dropping from the trees prematurely, and altogether the prospect for farmers and gardeners is anything but encouraging."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A Wakefield correspondent of the *Mirror & American* says:

"The condition of the crops here, harvested and prospective, may be stated, in brief, as follows: Hay, nearly harvested, average yield and of superior quality. Grain, being harvested, many fields injured, to some extent by the drouth. Corn never looking better or, for the season, more mature. Noticed one spindle yesterday, and not above its neighbors, nine and a half feet. Potatoes, especially the later-planted ones, looking very finely, and if we have a continuance of the showers with which, for more than a week past, we have been blessed, promise an abundant yield. I have the best-looking lot I have seen, planted on new ground, plowed in the Fall, with a fair coat of manure spread on and harrowed in. Berries of all kinds abundant, blueberries being gathered by the cart-load; dare say a thousand bushels have been gathered within four miles of this place. Fruits, especially apples, promise a very extraordinary crop. An experiment is being made here in raising hogs and hens of improved varieties. Will give you the result in due time."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of the 10th inst. says:

"The farmers have been complaining for some time past of the want of rain. The ground had become thoroughly parched and everything appeared to be drying up. There were also some indications of a scarcity of water in the Schuylkill. Relief has come at last, however. Rain commenced to fall very heavily at an early hour, and continued to come down for several hours. As the price of eggs and butter has been materially advanced in consequence of the threatened drouth, it remains to be seen whether the farmers will make any change now that they have had plenty of rain."

INDIANA.

The Lafayette *Journal*, of the 8th inst., says:

"The parched earth was slightly refreshed with a very nice shower yesterday. The quantity, however, was quite deficient. After the shower we found, by turning up the earth, that the moisture had penetrated only half an inch. From this it may be judged how dry it has been hereabouts."

IOWA.

Corn and potatoes in Polk County have been materially benefited by the rains. The *Bulletin* says the yield will be one-third better than was expected a week ago.

The Iowa City *Tribune* says the complaints of farmers in Johnson County, relative to the failure of the corn crop, seem to be well founded, and the ruin to the crop in consequence of the drouth covers a large portion of the county. There are occasional fields of early-planted corn where the yield will be fair, but these fields are the exception to the rule.

A Wheatland correspondent of the Clinton *Herald* says: "There is no use trying to disguise the fact that corn cannot make more than half a crop throughout Central Iowa. There is a good stand on the ground and a good growth, but it cannot make ears without some moisture in the ground, and if rain should come now it is too late to make more than half a crop, and the longer the drouth continues, the worse it will be. There has not been rain enough here at one time to wet the ground one inch deep in the last three months."

The Keokuk *Gate City* says: "The drouth is fearful. It has blasted vegetation. Grass in yards is so dry that but for its scantiness a fire would sweep it. Cisterns are dry. The corn crop in Lee County is beyond redemption. And just a few hours' ride up the Valley Road, at Oskaloosa, and all beyond, the crops are good; there has been plenty of rain, and the heavens are as constant and benignant as they are parched and unyielding here."

WISCONSIN.

The Kilbourn City *Mirror* of the 4th says:

"Reports are very conflicting as to the quantity and quality of hops yet to be harvested. Since the late showers we hear of much improvement in some yards; while in others we hear of blasting to a large extent, occasioned by the extreme heat of the sun after the heavy rains. Much will depend upon the weather for the next two weeks. Should the same state of weather continue, we may expect much damage; but should we have dry and cool weather, usual to this State at this season of the year, the hop will recover and get its full growth, and the yield will be larger than anticipated."

MINNESOTA.

A letter from Owatonna, Aug. 4, to the St. Paul *Pioneer* says:

"The harvest in this locality is now about half through, and the grain is in much better condition, and there will be a more abundant yield than was at all anticipated. The heads are well filled, and the berry of an excellent quality, and the yield will be very fair."

OREGON.

The *Daily Oregonian* of July 26 says:

"Grain and all crops of early planting in Eastern Oregon look well, but all late crops in that section are injured by the excessive heat and drouth. The grasshoppers are injuring the crops in portions of Powder River Valley."

NEBRASKA.

A correspondent of the Titusville, Penn., *Herald*, writing from Lincoln, Nebraska, says:

"We have had extremely hot weather, the hottest I ever knew for so many successive weeks, the thermometer ranging most of the time from 100° to 108° in the shade, and through the month of June it was uncommonly dry; so dry that many prophesied that crops would fail. On the old lands, (that is, lands longest tilled,) the crops are good. In the south-eastern part of the State, wheat and oats were largely harvested two weeks ago, and were heavy; oats, fifty bushels per acre, and wheat, twenty to twenty-five. The corn fields are immense, and on the bottom lands, as they stood before the tassels were out, were fully six feet high. They sometimes raise on that land 100 bushels per acre. I see no reason why they will not have an average crop this year, since we have had of late frequent rains. The new lands have suffered more by the drouth, and produced less. Indeed, they never produce as do the old. They are broken at first only two or three inches deep, and the turf but partially subdued, giving crops but little earth to sustain them. The deeper the soil is broken up and the longer tilled, the better stands the drouth and the heavier the crops. Lands on which corn has been raised eight or ten years in succession invariably produce the best corn."

KANSAS.

The Topeka *State Record* of Aug. 5, has the following from a Lyon County correspondent:

"We are just now through with the wheat and oat harvest, and all we farmers agree that we are favorably disappointed in the "come out" of these crops. After the severe freeze we had in the Spring, the prospect looked rather slim for a very large yield. Although the straw was short, and in some places thin on the ground, the turn out to the acre will not be small, by any means. The yield will not average as well as last year, taking it through the neighborhood, but the grain is larger. Early potatoes were abundant, but the later varieties will not yield so well. Haymaking this year will be confined to the bottom, where the grass is large enough to make first-class hay, but not to compare with last season, when hay was cut on the uplands. But, on the whole, we are satisfied, and we are willing to put Kansas against any other State in the Union for coming out all right, if things do look a little blue sometimes."

The crops in Jefferson County are good, the small grain having been harvested before the "dry spell," and corn, especially in the bottoms, had got along so far that it is little, if any, impaired by the dry weather. Peaches will be about half a crop; but apples are almost an entire failure this season.

ARKANSAS.

The Magnolia *Flower* of the 28th ult., says:

"During the past week we have had several fine rains, and the weather has been more pleasant. There is now little talk of the army or grass worm. There was at first more smoke than fire—except in one or two farms, the worms did some damage. The corn and cotton crops are very promising. We have heard several gentlemen say that they would make corn enough to last two years."

VIRGINIA.

Portsmouth is afflicted with heavy dews, the like of which never before has been seen. We hope it is not the mountain dew.

Norfolk complains of the small supply of peaches, and they are selling at $2 per bushel.

The farmers of West Virginia are rejoicing in the abundance of their fine crops. The wheat crop is large, the oat and grass crops have been extra, and the corn crop was never more promising.

The *State Journal* thinks it will hardly pay to establish a Radical paper in Petersburg, in the interest of POTTER, HUMPHRIES, and their clique.

A number of vineyards are in successful operation near Charlotteville.

There has recently been a severe storm and freshet in Floyd County, sweeping away much valuable property.

GEORGIA.

The *Republican*, of Savannah, Ga., extracts the following from a private letter, dated Dooly County, Aug. 1:

"Most cotton over this region came up about 1st June, owing to an early drouth, so you may imagine how backward it is. A great deal of it is just now beginning to bloom, and is about one-third the size it ought to be. Indeed, I can say with truth, that the cotton crop over most of south-western Georgia is, for 1870, a miserable failure and cannot reach over one-half what it did last year. This fact and the prospectively low price the staple bids fair to command in the Fall, make us all rather out of humor."

A correspondent of the Troy *Press* says:

"The crops, as a general rule, in all these States may be pronounced good, at least so far as can be known at this time of the year. The wheat crop is made and gathered, and is above an average in quantity and quality. Though, in the southern portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, but very little wheat is made; the soil and climate are not adapted to its successful cultivation; but the northern portion of these States is a fair wheat country, and the farmers make their own supplies. But for grain growing, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky are far ahead of these States. Throughout all the cotton States the corn crop is good, above an average, and is now nearly made. But the cotton mania keeps the farmers from planting enough for their own use, and they are now buying it at $1 50 a bushel. The sweet-potato crop is a very important one in this country, almost equal to the Irish potato crop with you; they are easily raised, and the yield is from one to two hundred bushels to the acre. The seasons have suited their growth this year, and the yield will be large. Fruit and vegetables of all kinds are abundant and cheap. Peaches by the wagon-load and water-mellons by the thousand are in the market, melons, many of them weighing as much as forty pounds each. Cotton—that is the crop of crops—the money crop. Everything else is sacrificed to that; too much of it is made for our good. The cotton-raisers lack common sense. They tax their energies to the utmost extent to swell up the crop, and thereby reduce the price. For this they neglect provision crops and buy them at exorbitant prices, and to pay for the supplies the cotton money goes out of the country, never to return again. All this is very well for the spinners and consumers of cotton, but very poor economy for the cotton raisers."

FLORIDA.

The following are the main features of a letter from Orange Hill, Madison County, Fla.:

"As far as my information extends, I find the corn crops seriously injured from the effects of drouth, and I think that not over three-quarters of a crop will be made. The cotton has fared some better, although on many plantations it is seriously injured from drouth and rust. No one at present can form a correct estimate as to the ultimate result. Every one conversant with the growth of cotton knows that if the seasons are propitious for the next week a fair crop will be made. This morning, 3d of August, I find the 'Simon pure' cotton caterpillars have made their appearance in several cotton fields. Having just commenced webbing, I am of opinion that they will be rather late to effect the crops seriously, unless it may be late cotton."

The *Island City*, Fernandina, of Aug. 4, says:

"The report from the cotton crops throughout the State are of the most cheering character, the caterpillar not appearing anywhere to do injury. The crop is so far advanced now, it is said, that even should this pest make its appearance, the yield will not be very much curtailed. The probabilities are that full crops will be made, and if fair prices can be realized for it, our people will be relieved in a great measure of their indebtedness. The corn crop already made, is also represented as being good, and in many sections of the country a large surplus will be for sale."

BASE-BALL.

Harvard College Club vs. The Atlantics—The Harvards Beaten.

The Harvard College Base-ball Club arrived in town from Philadelphia yesterday, and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. In the afternoon they visited the Capitoline Grounds to play their first game this season with the Atlantics. They were minus the services of two of their nine, and did not expect to play up to their usual high mark. The game began at 3½ P. M., with the Atlantics at the bat, and but for a dropped fly-ball by WELLS, the champions would have retired a whitewashed party. This error gave them the only run scored. On the other side, despite a fine third-base hit by EUSTIS, the Harvards were put out for a blank score, the Atlantics thereby taking the lead from the start. In the next four innings the game was closely contested, each side scoring 3 runs, the score at the close of the fifth inning standing at 4 to 3 only, in favor of the Atlantics. The sixth inning proved to be the turning point in the game, for the Atlantics ran up a score of seven runs, making the score 11 to 3, and assuring them final success in the game. In the last three innings the Atlantics scored two runs to the Harvards one, and thereby came in the victors by the totals of 13 to 4. The game was marked by some fine fielding on both sides, the splendid catching of BUSH being the feature of the Harvard play. The umpiring was satisfactory, and the contest was enjoyed by the assemblage of spectators present. Today the Harvards play their last game prior to their reception match in Boston, on Monday, their opponents being the Stars. An exciting contest may be expected. The following is the score of yesterday's game:

ATLANTIC.	1B.	TB.	PO.	HARVARD.	1B.	TB.	PO.
Pearce, s. s.	2	2	1	Eustis, r. f.	1	2	1
Smith, 3d b.	0	0	4	Wells, c. f.	0	0	2
Start, 1st b.	4	5	10	Barnes, 1st b.	1	4	8
Chapman, l. f.	2	2	2	Bush, c.	1	2	6
Ferguson, c.	3	3	5	Willard, s. s.	1	1	0
Zettlein, p.	0	0	0	Goodwin, p.	0	0	1
Hall, c. f.	0	0	2	Thorpe, l. f.	2	4	2
Pike, 2d b.	2	6	1	White, 2d b.	2	3	4
McDonald, r. f.	1	1	2	Reynolds, 3d b.	1	1	3
Total	14	19	27	Total	9	14	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	1	1	2	0	0	7	1	1	0	13
Harvard	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4

Umpire, Mr. HATFIELD, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.

Funeral of Hon. George T. Cobb and J. Boyd Headley, of Morristown, N. J.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Hon. GEO. T. COBB and Col. J. BOYD HEADLEY, who were among the victims of the recent railroad accident in Virginia, were held in Morristown yesterday. The bodies were brought from Richmond in charge of a committee of citizens, who were sent from Morristown to accompany them to their resting place. Upon the arrival of the Committee with their charge, on Wednesday night, the people gathered in large numbers at the depot, and manifested feelings of the deepest sorrow as they followed the bodies to the cemetery. This apparently deep and wide-spread sorrow was not less observable at the funeral yesterday. A large congregation assembled at the church where the services were held, composed of the friends of the deceased from all parts of the State. The Fire Department of Morristown, which was organized through the influence of Mr. COBB, the Morristown Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which Mr. COBB was a member; the members of the Common Council and City Government, the Trustees of the Drew Theological Seminary, the Governor of the State, and several members of the two Houses of the Legislature, were present, besides members of other public and private bodies.

Services were held at the house of Mrs. COBB, at noon, and at the same time the family and immediate friends of Col. HEADLEY met at his mother's residence, where services were conducted by Rev. J. ABBOTT FRENCH, the pastor of the church of which Col. HEADLEY was a member. The services at Mrs. COBB'S were conducted by Bishop JANES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

After the conclusion of these ceremonies, public services were held in the new Methodist Church, facing the green—a magnificent edifice, but by the liberality of one of the men whose obsequies were being celebrated. The church was packed with auditors, and many were unable to obtain admission to the building. The sermon was preached by Bishop JANES after appropriate opening exercises. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the great works of benevolence that had been performed by Mr. COBB, to his public services, to the general esteem in which he was held by all classes of the community, and by all political parties, and to the admirable purity and integrity of his private life. Personal acquaintance with the deceased, extending over a long period of years, had given the speaker ample opportunities of learning the qualities of his mind and heart, and he had always found them to be in every respect noble and generous.

Rev. J. ABBOTT FRENCH followed in an address, in which he alluded to the life and death of Col. HEADLEY.

The services having come to a conclusion, the larger part of the audience proceeded to the cemetery to view the last resting place of the dead.

Besides the members of the Senate, House of Assembly, and other public bodies, there were present Gen. Halsted, of Kearney; Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, Hon. J. L. Hays, Hon. T. N. McCarter, and John McGregor, Esq., of Newark; Gen. Rusling, of Hackettstown; Judge Naar, of Trenton; Col. Hamilton, of Newton; Judge Ryerson, Hon. Orestes Cleveland, M. C., Ex-Mayor Gopsill, of Jersey City; Ex-Senator Veghti, Ex-Senator Buckley, of Paterson, and many other well-known citizens.

The loss to the City of Morristown by the death of these distinguished citizens is incalculable, and seems to be fully realized by its citizens. The public benefactions of Mr. COBB, directed not only to the prosperity of his church, but also, to that of the city and county, had caused his name to be honored by all classes. At a meeting of the Common Council his services to the city were eulogized, and the sympathy of the members extended to his family. Similar resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Church of which he was a member. Col. HEADLEY, who had also done much to advance the prosperity of the town, and who held at the time of his death a prominent official position, has, also, been remembered by the Societies to which he belonged in resolutions of respect.

The Quarantine Trouble.

The owners of the bark *Wavelet*, which was seized by Health Officer CARNOCHAN'S order on Thursday morning in a summary and, as it is alleged, illegal manner, ascertained, yesterday, that the vessel had been removed to Quarantine by the captors. It is said that Dr. CARNOCHAN allowed the brigs *Nancy* and *Masca*, which arrived here from Brazil on the 2d inst., at the same time with the *Wavelet*, with cargoes of coffee on board, to proceed directly to Brooklyn, instead of being detained at Quarantine, and that neither one of the vessels has been unloaded up to the present time, or has been subject to a thorough fumigation. A case of yellow fever is reported to have occurred on the *Nancy* during her trip.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Stealing and Swindling—Falls, and Other Mishaps.

Mrs. Jane Willard, of No. 82 Bond-street, caused the arrest of Charles Warner, alias Tom King, a confidence-man, who had stolen her silk dress, valued at $35. When arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, Mrs. Willard stated that the prisoner had admitted the theft; so he was held for trial, in default of bail.

Peter Long was arraigned before Justice Hogan, yesterday, to answer a charge of having stolen the sum of $99 from Geo. D. Thurston, of No. 16 Water-street. The money had been left in a desk, and the accused was seen to run out of the store, the theft being soon after discovered. When Long was arrested, he was found in possession of the stolen money, so the Magistrate held him to answer.

John Dennis, the individual who incurred a bill of $37 25 in luxurious living at the New-York Hotel, without any means of paying it, was arraigned before Justice Shandley, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. On examination it came out that Dennis came to the hotel on the 9th of August, where he remained as a guest, boarding and lodging in the best style the house afforded, and ordering wine and other liquors, until Thursday evening, when he was arrested for violation of the Hotel law. Justice Shandley committed him for examination.

Lucy Davis, a fair girl of questionable morals, aged twenty-two, a British blonde, residing at No. 160 Wooster-street, confessed at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to having stolen a watch and chain worth $50 from John Brummer, of No. 759 Washington-street. She met him in Wooster-street on Thursday evening, and induced him to accompany her to No. 56, where they remained but ten minutes. After leaving Brummer missed his watch and had Lucy arrested yesterday morning and brought before Justice Shandley, who, on her pleading guilty, committed her for examination. Complainant recovered his property.

Bertha Diedrich, a servant girl in the employ of Francis X. Hennisch, at No. 254 Ninth-avenue, was arraigned before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. She left the house last Monday, as she said, to redeem some United States bonds which were pledged, deponent giving her $72 for that purpose. She did not return, and after her departure property valued at $27 was missed. She was arrested on Thursday evening with part of the goods in her possession, and was yesterday committed for examination.

Emanuel Strauss, of No. 105 Thompson-street, came before Justice Shandley, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and charged John Reilly with having stolen from him, on the 12th of August, $12 in money. The prisoner was committed.

John Halsey, of No. 462 Broome-street, appeared at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and stated that his store had been broken into, some time ago, and 600 yards of hatters' plush, valued at $1,500, taken therefrom. His salesman, James Van Name, informed him that the goods were found in the possession of Patrick Starr, a pawnbroker, who acknowledges that he bought them, on the 4th of August, from a man named White, paying him $325. Starr's statement was so disjointed and unsatisfactory that Justice Shandley committed him for examination, on the complaint of Mr. Halsey, who believes that the prisoner feloniously received the property, knowing it to have been stolen.

A. S. Martenas and Anthony Parry were brought before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, charged with attempting to sell a lot of cigars without the proper stamps. Two of Col. Whitely's detectives were examined in the matter, and further inquiry will be had today at noon. The accused have been held in $500 bail each.

Abram Storms, a patrolman of the Fifteenth Precinct, while going upstairs in the Station-house at 12:50 o'clock yesterday morning, fell down, striking on his head, and was seriously injured. The officer was sun-struck some time ago, while on drill in Tompkins-square, and since then has been subject to fits of vertigo, one of which was probably the cause of his present calamity.

Balthazar Agar, thirty-five years of age, who lives in One Hundred and Tenth-street, near First-avenue, yesterday, fell down stairs, and broke his lower jaw. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Edward Cassidy, who lives in Water-street, near James-slip, was found, yesterday morning, by Officer Sweeney, of the Fourth Precinct, in front of No. 90 Cherry-street, with a severe cut on the head, which, he said, he had received in a rencontre with some person unknown to him. He was taken to the Station-house, and received surgical assistance.

Calvin Callahan, of No. 222 Broome-street, while passing the corner of Chrystie and Broome streets, was struck on the head by a number of bricks which fell from a new building, and was severely injured.

On Thursday afternoon Barney De Camp and Peter Curran, garbage men, called at the residence of Henry Walker, No. 146 Fifth-avenue, and while the servant was gone upstairs to get the money to pay them for taking away the garbage, they took from the room silver-ware worth $100, which they secreted on their persons, and the theft was not discovered until after they had left. Yesterday both men were arrested by Detective Tiemann, of the Central Police, and being arraigned before Justice Hogan, were committed for examination.

Henry Bloomfield, a negro steward on the revenue cutter *McCullough*, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Clapp, of the Central Police, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from Henry Brockmann, a sailor on the cutter. The prisoner was locked up at the Central Police office to await arraignment before a Police Magistrate.

Heroism Rewarded—A Medal Given to a Seaman for Saving a Boy's Life.

The following letter from Ellwood Walter, President of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association, to Capt. Chas. A. Ranlett, Jr., of the ship *Surprise*, explains itself:

> The Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New-York, No. 51 Wall-street, }
> New-York, Aug. 1, 1870.
>
> *Capt. Charles A. Ranlett, Jr.:*
>
> Dear Sir: It affords me pleasure to transmit herewith the gold medal awarded to you by the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New-York. The inscription, you will observe, is as follows:
>
> "Presented to Charles A. Ranlett, Master of the ship *Surprise*, in recognition of his humanity and remarkably skillful seamanship in saving the life of William A. Joy, aged fourteen years, who fell from aloft into the ocean at midnight, during a gale of wind, on a voyage from New-York to China, the 29th of January, 1870."
>
> This Association recognizes your "skillful seamanship" as evidenced by the acts of shortening sail, wearing ship twice, and heaving to within forty-five minutes, in a dark night, in mid ocean, which rendered the rescue of the boy possible.
>
> But we desire especially to commemorate the humane impulse which induced these efforts under circumstances so discouraging. Most men would probably have assumed that the youth struggling with the waves in the gloom of midnight was beyond the possibility of succor, and would have passed on; but in you we have a striking evidence of what good deeds may be accomplished by the exercise of humanity, skill, perseverance, and undying hopes in times when many would despair.
>
> With a strong desire that your example may prove an incentive to others, and with the best wishes for your future happiness, I am, Sir, very respectfully,
>
> ELLWOOD WALTER, President.

Capt. Ranlett writes, under date of Bellview, Mass., Aug. 4, gratefully acknowledging the compliment and its accompanying testimonial. In closing, he thus modestly writes: "I think this medal has been easily won, as no one could do less than exert himself to save the life of a fellow-man."

Gen. Sigel on the War—The Probable Plan of the Campaign.

Gen. Franz Sigel, who was run over in Broadway the other day, is on a fair way of recovery. He is so far restored that he expects to be removed from the Steuben House, on the Bowery, where he is still remaining, to his residence at Morrisania, in a few days. The General takes the deepest interest in the European war, which he is following with great attention by aid of the newspapers and a number of maps. He is indignant and disgusted at the statement in some of the papers of this country that he had entertained or was entertaining any filibustering ideas in favor of Germany. He declares those statements to be utter falsehoods. To a reporter of the Times, who called upon him yesterday, the General made the following remarks with regard to the movements of the hostile armies. He said, "The Germans attained the first object of the campaign by not only reaching, but securing the position on the Saar River, and by advancing with the left wing of their army. Their next object will be, to establish a secondary base between Thionville and Epinal, because this line will cover and protect all the country to the east of it, between Coblentz and Basle, and at the same time secure the possession of Alsace and the eastern portion of Lorraine to the Germans. The French will probably not surrender that line without a battle. If the Germans lose the battle, they will try to maintain their position on the Saar and in the Palatinate. If they win it, they will blockade Thionville and Metz, and march with from 500,000 to 600,000 men in two or three columns into the interior of France, break the barrier extending from Arcis on the Aube to Chalons and Rheims, and move on Paris. In case of continued success, if the question of guarantees and compensation should arise, Prussia will probably demand the line of the Moselle from Sierk to Balon d'Alsace, (Muehlhausen,) including Alsace and the eastern part of Lorraine, (Strasbourg, Metz, Thionville, Nancy,) as the future line of demarcation between France and Germany." The General continued, by saying that Louis Napoleon had not strengthened but demoralized and weakened the military power of France. There had been a lack of men, arms, horses, trains, and provisions when the war commenced. One fourth of the army had to be kept in the large cities of France, in order to prevent revolution. The German Army was about 150,000 men stronger than the French, and the Germans had it therefore in their power to flank all French positions. The German Army at the seat of war numbers now about 500,000 men. If the Germans, as they have thus far done, should continue successfully to advance, there might be a great battle fought between Metz and Nancy—one perhaps on the Meurse River, but more likely between Rheims and Chalons, or between Vitry and Bar, on the Aube. If the Germans should be victorious in those battles, then the way to Paris would be open to them, which they might reach in from ten to fourteen days after a victory between Metz and Nancy. Although Paris was fortified, if she were to be so surrounded as to cut off her supplies, she would not resist very long, for want of food for her large population. On account of the large armies on both sides, which could not long be kept idle, further action might be heard of soon.

A SINGULAR HOMICIDE.

A River Thief Shot at Hunter's Point—A Coroner's Jury Justify the Deed.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday proceeded to hold an inquest in the case of John Smith, the young man who died recently at No. 97 Goerck-street, from the effects of a pistol shot wound in the abdomen, sustained at Hunter's Point on the 6th inst. The evidence adduced before the jury was of a singular character.

John Smith, the father of the deceased, testified rather unwillingly, and stated that his boy would not tell him how he got the wound, except that it was either at Greenpoint or Hunter's Point.

Dr. Simon V. Pilgrim, of No. 105 Columbia-street, attended the deceased, and found a pistol shot wound in the abdomen on the right side, three inches from the median line, and five from the umbilicus. The patient would not tell how he came by the wound, or give a description of the man who had shot him. Death had resulted from peritonitis, caused by the wound.

John B. Schmelzer, of Flushing, general ticket agent for the Long Island Railroad, testified that the Company has a repair yard and dock at Hunter's Point which is being constantly invaded by river thieves. On the 6th inst. one of the workmen informed him that there were some men in a boat at the end of the dock carrying off iron. A lot of the men with the witness and Mr. Luke, the yard-master, ran down the dock to catch them, but the thieves jumped into the boat and pushed off. The workmen threw stones, and Mr. Luke fired two shots from a revolver the witness had handed him. There had been fully $15,000 worth of iron stolen from the yard within a year. The boat proceeded to Blackwell's Island, then to New-York.

Francis McKnight, of No. 87 Lewis-street, a junk dealer, knew the deceased and had purchased iron from him. He had heard that Smith had been shot at Hunter's Point by some men, while he and others were carrying off iron.

Robert L. Smith, a detective in the Eleventh Precinct had investigated the case for the Coroner, and ascertained from the parents of the deceased that he had told them that he had been shot while stealing iron from Hunter's Point, and that "Oldey" and his brother were with him at the time. The witness had learned that "Oldey's" real name was Sprague, and he was now making an effort to break up these gangs of thieves, and hoped to succeed. He had ascertained that R. W. Luke was the man who fired the shots, though the people in the yard were unaware that they had shot any one. The Coroner praised the conduct of the detective, and was satisfied he would accomplish a good work in harassing the river pirates.

Rodney W. Luke, of No. 31 West Ninth-street, the yard-master, gave an extended history of the river thieves' operations, and corroborated the ticket agent's testimony relative to the effort to catch the thieves. He had fired two shots at the boat, when, not understanding the revolver, he handed the weapon to a canal-boat Captain, who fired two more shots. The remaining two shots were subsequently fired at a freight car by Mr. Schmelzer.

The jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide, though they were in doubt which of the two men fired the fatal bullet. Detective Smith is endeavoring to secure the arrest of the thieves, who have so long troubled the railroad dock.

Music in Central Park.

The Department of Public Parks, announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park band in Central Park today, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Rataplan"......Grafulla
2. Overture, "L'Asedio di Corinto"......Rossini
3. Quartet, "Rigoletto"......Verdi
4. Polka, "La Belle Fleurette"......W. V. Demorest

PART II.

5. Grand selection, "Lucia di Lammermoor"......Donizetti
6. Waltz, "Publicesten"......Strauss
7. Duet, "Bella Imago," (Semiramide)......Rossini
8. Galop, "Like the Wind"......Faust

PART III.

9. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yvedot"......Adam
10. Grand selection, "Oberon"......Weber
11. Potpourri, "English Songs"......Boose
12. Galop, "Farewell"......Strauss

Popular airs.

Still Further Advance in the Price of Ice.

The ice companies yesterday raised the price of ice from $15 to $20 per ton by the wholesale, and at retail from 1½ cents per pound to 2 cents. Orders have been given to the ice-cart drivers not to sell less than 25 cents worth to families, which is almost a virtual shutting-off entirely of that class of consumers, and to them it is a serious matter. The consumers of all grades are loud in their denunciation of this movement. It is said there is to be formed a mutual protection ice company for operations next Summer, to insure the obtaining of ice at a reasonable rate.

Falling off in Immigration.

There has been a marked decrease, during the past two or three weeks, in the number of immigrants who usually swarm into Castle Garden, in consequence of the present war in Europe. The decrease has been especially noticeable among the Germans, who have heretofore formed the bulk of the immigrants brought to this port. Those Germans who are now arriving in this country took passage on board the Liverpool vessels, instead of the Hamburg and Bremen steamers, which are prevented from sailing by fear of the French naval vessels. The following figures show the number of German and French immigrants which landed at New-York during the Spring and Summer months of last year, as compared with the same period this year:

	Germans.		French.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
April	9,456	8,276	229	230
May	19,558	18,370	298	290
June	13,718	12,925	358	272
July	9,957	7,422	238	142

There were 3,925 German immigrants and 110 French immigrants brought to this port during the first two weeks of August, 1869, while the present month, so far, has only witnessed the arrival of 1,728 Germans and 59 Frenchmen.

The Flynn Habeas Corpus Case—Decision Reserved.

In the matter of Jessie Flynn, already reported at considerable length in our columns, the counsel for the relator closed his argument yesterday. There was, Counselor White said, no testimony in the case tending to show that there was any difference of a serious character in respect to the religious faith of the husband and wife. The testimony showed that John Flynn, the father, was married to his wife according to the usual forms and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church. After some further recapitulation of the evidence by counsel, the announcement was made by the Presiding Judge that he would take the papers and reserve his decision.

Church-Street Extension.

The extension of Church-street has been almost completed, and a broad way takes the place of the narrow thoroughfare previously existing. As yet the street has not been paved, nor has the extension been completed as far as Vesey-street, but the former defect will be remedied shortly. The new street is lined with handsome and well-built stores.

New-Jersey Thieves Caught.

During the month of July, several heavy robberies occurred in Englewood, N. J., despite the precautions of the wonderful Vigilance Committee that controls the criminal matters of the town. The store of Mr. S. S. Parramore was robbed, early in the month, of $1,600 worth of goods, and later, on the night of the 30th ult., the store of Mr. W. W. Brown was robbed of about $2,800 worth of clothing and furnishing goods. Two brothers named Burke, one of whom, it is said, has been an inmate of the Ohio State Prison, were recently arrested in Newark on suspicion of having been concerned in other burglaries, and a search of their house at Union Hill revealed a portion of the goods stolen at Englewood. One of the brothers, Ernest Burke, has also been identified as the man who entered Brown's store on the day before the robbery, and examined some goods without purchasing.

Incendiarism in Brooklyn.

On the 10th of June last the store of J. F. Werner, No. 181 Fulton-street, was set on fire, the authorities and insurance companies believed, by an incendiary. The insurance on the building was $37,000. The firemen on entering it found on the second floor 100 straw mattresses cut apart and saturated with kerosene, as if prepared to kindle the establishment. In the neighborhood of the place was found a man named William Weed, with his leg broken, the accident having been occasioned, he said, by a fall from an extension of the building, upon which he had mounted to see the fire. His story was not deemed probable by the policeman who took charge of him. On being examined, a box of matches and a taper were found in his possession. It was also learned in a few days after, that he was a friend of Werner, and interested to a certain extent in the stock of the concern. Since that time he has been held under bail, and yesterday the case came up for hearing before Justice Walsh.

Fire-Marshal Keady appeared for the people, and counselor Britton for the defendant. The evidence will be closed today.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

A Crowd of Delinquents Arraigned—Singular Charge and Counter-charge—Action of the Board of Police.

Another large calendar of Police cases, yesterday, required the joint efforts of Commissioners Bosworth and Brennan, sitting in separate rooms to dispose of it in a reasonable time. The complaints, which brought eighty patrolmen to Police Head-quarters to answer them, emanated from the grand roundsman roaming the streets in citizen's dress, seeking for derelictions. A noteworthy case was that of Patrolman Arthur Twigg, of the Ninth Precinct, who was charged by Roundsman Melley with standing in conversation with a citizen for twenty-three minutes, while on patrol duty. Twigg stated that a citizen jumped off a Bleecker-street car, and began telling him of some depredations by the Nineteenth-street gang, but seeing Melley timing him, he told his informant to cut short his story, and walked on, the citizen walking beside him, and continuing to talk. He denied that he had conversed at all with the citizen, and claimed that the citizen had not talked to him for anything like the time stated, but Melley was positive. Twigg then stated that it was he who arrested Grand Roundsman McGloyn, when he was found seemingly intoxicated in the street, and since then Melley has loudly proclaimed that he will get a charge against him to break him, and asked an adjournment to enable him to bring forward witnesses to prove this fact. Melley denied that he had said anything of this kind, but the case being just then concluded by reference to the Board, Melley was found at the door of the Court-room in close conversation with the roundsman whose arrest he had been accused of attempting to avenge.

A number of patrolmen of the Eighteenth Precinct were arraigned for neglect of duty in not exercising sufficient vigilance in guarding private residences, the occupants of which are absent in the country, and several of which have been entered by burglars and rifled; one, the residence of Hon. A. J. Rogers, in East Seventeenth-street, and another, located in Lexington-avenue, near Twenty-second-street. In both these cases, the officers covering these posts during the time they must have been entered, admitted they did not try the doors, and the cases were referred to the Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday afternoon, the resignation of Capt. John F. Dickson, of the Third Precinct, to take effect Aug. 20, was received, and being accepted, the rule as to age was waived, and Capt. Dickson was appointed to the detective force, of which he was formerly a valuable member. Sergt. Isaac W. Potter, of the Twenty-Eighth Precinct, was retired on a pension of $600 per annum, and Grand Roundsman George M. Davidson, late of the Eighteenth Precinct, was appointed Acting Sergeant and assigned to the Twenty-Eighth Precinct. Dr. John O. Swan was appointed Surgeon of the Tenth District.

Death of a Well-Known Broker.

Mr. Stout, the senior partner of the well-known firm of Stout & Dickinson, brokers, died yesterday morning. A meeting of the New-York Stock Exchange was held in the afternoon to adopt the customary resolutions of respect to the deceased, who was one of the best known and most respected brokers on the street. The New-York Stock Exchange ordered the flag to be kept at half mast until after the funeral.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barnard.

Conrad Strippel *vs.* Elizabeth Strippel; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

George H. Shimeall *vs.* Mary A. Shimeall; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Whitcomb *vs.* Smith; motion to change the venue denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 12.

By Judge Jones.

Rhodes *vs.* Dymack; bill of exceptions settled and ordered to be filed. The plaintiff's attorney will find at the clerk's desk some papers for him.

Rainsford *vs.* Royal Insurance Company; findings signed and ordered to be filed. The attorneys for plaintiff and defendant will find at the clerk's desk some papers for them.

By Judge Spencer.

Pickert *vs.* Miller et al., Executors; motion to refer denied.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n.109⅝	400 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 95⅛
10,800 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..110⅛	200 do........ 95⅛
5,000 American Gold..117⅛	100 do........b3 95⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 61	8 do........ 96
5,000 Va. St. 6s, n.... 62	300 do...... b. c. 95⅛
5,000 N. Car. O. bds.. 49½	10,000 N. Y. C. & H.C. 90⅛
2,000 N. Car. F. A.,'66 35⅝	6,000 do......... 90⅜
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n 30	20,000 do......... 90⅛
34,000 N. Car. S. T...... 24½	5,000 do......b. c. 90⅛
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July..... 71⅛	10 Ill. Cen. R.........134
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., Reg.........107	10 do..........133⅛
3,000 Ala. St. 8s..b. c. 99	400 Erie Railway....... 23
1,000 do.......... 99	300 do.......... 23⅛
16,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s.110	100 do.......b30 23⅛
2,000 M. S. & F. bds. 98⅛	100 do.......... 23⅛
5,000 Cen. P. R. G. bs 86	100 Erie R. Pref..... 45
62,000 U. Pac. R. 1st.. 82⅛	600 Harlem R.... b. c. 134
5,000 do...... b. c. 82⅜	200 Reading R....... 96⅛
3,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 90	15 do......... 97
10,000 C. & R.I.P.R. 7s 98⅜	500 do.......... 96⅛
1,000 Chi. & A. 1st.....100⅛	200 do.......b. c. 96⅛
5,000 O. & M. C. bds. 80	1000 L. S. & M. S. R... 93⅛
2,000 St. L. & I. M.R. 1st M. bds..b.c. 85⅜	100 do........b3 93⅛
3,000 A.D.& I. Co. 7s. 94	15 do......... 93⅛
16 Bk. St. of N. Y...112	300 Mich. C. R........118⅜
25 Ocean Bank........ 85	5 Panama R....... 82⅛
80 Am. Ex. Bank.... 112½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref 88
5 Continental B...... 98⅛	100 do.......... 88⅛
11 Ninth Nat. Bk......110	100 Chi. & R. I. R....113⅛
200 West. U. Tel........ 34⅝	500 Mil. & St. P. R.... 61⅛
500 Mar. Pref....... s30 9⅛	100 do....... b. c. 61⅛
100 do......... 9⅛	200 M. & St. P. P.b. c. 77⅛
200 do......... 9⅛	200 Tol., W. & W.... 51
15 Pac. M. S. S. Co.... 38⅛	25 Chi. & Alt. Scrip..113
11 Del. & H. C. Co......120	600 Ohio & Miss. R.... 33⅛
300 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 14	10 P.,F.W.& C.G. b.c. 94
10 Am. M. U. Ex....... 42⅛	80 Mor. & Es. R....... 89⅛
200 H. & St. J. R.......107	200 do......... 89
	100 C., C. & Ind. C. R. 18⅛
	100 do....b. c. 18⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$40,000 U. S. 6s. C., '81, b3.........114⅛	200 Mariposa Pf....... 9⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.111⅛	400 West. U. Tel..b.c. 34⅛
22,000 do......111⅛	18 Wells-Far. Ex. S.. 2⅛
15,000 do......111⅛	100 U. S. Ex.......... 44⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64, c.........111⅛	200 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 95⅛
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.110	40 do......... 96
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.109⅞	100 do.......s15. 95⅛
10,000 do.......110	100 do......... 95⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.110⅛	300 do......... 95
20,000 do..........110	1,000 N. Y. C. & H.C. 90⅛
10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R. 104⅜	100 Erie Railway...... 22⅛
20,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C., s30.........c.107⅛	100 do......... 22⅛
1,000 N.Car.Old Bds. 50	200 L. S. & M. S.....s3. 92⅛
4,000 N. C. F. Act,'68 33⅛	100 do.........b10. 92⅛
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s.n 31⅛	200 do....bet. call. 92⅛
1,000 S. Car.St. 6s, n., Jan. & July. 72	100 Tol., W. & W..... 50⅛
7,500 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con..........108⅛	100 do......... 50⅛
	60 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 94⅛
	75 do......... 94⅛
	50 Mor. & Essex...... 89
	100 N. J. Central...b.c.101⅛
	100 H. & St. Jos. R....107⅛

FRIDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

In the absence of exciting War news, and on the strength of the heavy *short* sales of Gold day before yesterday, the Gold Room again advanced today, making 117⅞@117⅝ ₱ cent. before 3 o'clock. At a later hour, when it was reported that the shipments by the steamers of Saturday would carry out $1,800,000, the price further advanced to 118⅛ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were firm, and 60 day Bills in demand at 109⅝@109¾ ₱ cent. Short Sight 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent. We have reason to suppose that the shipments of Gold on Saturday are not exaggerated by the informal reports this Afternoon, although it is difficult to arrive at details in advance of the sailing of the steamers. The market for Gold showed much firmness after Bank hours, the absence of further battle news being construed as less favorable to Prussia and as a prolongation of the War.

Money was in easy supply at 4@5 ₱ cent. on call loan, while borrowers are ready to pay 6@7 ₱ cent. on 30@60 days' time.

The Stock Exchange was fairly active in the Public Funds, and the State Bonds, at steady prices, contrasted with the business of yesterday, while in the railways the speculation was somewhat spiritless in the favorite stocks of Wednesday and Thursday, such as New-York Central, Lake Shore and Wabash. The North-wests are well supported on the favorable turn in the traffic of the line, which shows a gain of $15,020 in two days of the second week in August, in addition to the gain of $29,000 the first week.

After the Stock Boards broke up, the following quotations were made in the Long Room, and on Broad-street, as compared with Thursday night. Gold and Exchange were firm; the Public Funds steady; the Railways generally dullish.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 12.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	107⅝	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅝	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	109⅞
American Gold Coin	117⅜	118⅜
Bills on London at sight	110½	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	61½	62
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅛	95⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91	91⅛
Reading Railroad	95⅞	96
Chicago and Rock Island	114	114⅛
North-western Common	83	82¼
North-western Preferred	84⅞	85⅜
Pacific Mail Company	37⅝	36⅜
St. Paul Preferred	77⅜	77½
St. Paul Common	60⅝	60⅝
Lake Shore	92⅝	93⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	33⅝
New-Jersey Central	102⅛	102
Toledo and Wabash	50⅝	51

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12. }

Gold receipts	$704,968 67
Gold payments	88,248 77
Gold balance	89,975,537 56
Currency receipts	405,377 32
Currency payments	2,864,724 90
Currency balance	14,397,268 61
Customs	674,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867....109⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881....114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868....110
5-20 coup., 1862....111⅛	10-40 registered....104⅛
5-20 coup., 1864....111⅛	10-40 coupon....107⅝
5-20 coup., 1865....111⅛	6s Currency....112
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865....109⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup....62	Ill. 6 ₱ cent., '26....101
Tenn. 6s, new bonds....62	Ill. Can. Bonds, '70....100
Va. 6s, ex coup....62	Ill. coup. 6s, '77....100
Va. 6s, new bonds....63⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79....100
Georgia 6s....82⅛	Ill. War Loan....100
Ga. 7s, new bonds....91⅛	Indiana 5 ₱ cent....100
N. C. 6s, old....49⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78....97
N. C. Fund. Act, '68....33	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '83....97
N. C. new bds....30	Michigan 7 ₱ c., '78....99
N. C. special tax....24⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ c., W. L....100
S. C. new bonds....71⅛	N. Y. Reg'd B'ty. L'n..107⅛
S. C. April & Oct....70	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n..107
Missouri 6s....89⅛	N. Y. 6s, '72, Canal L..107
H. & St. Jo. Is....90	N. Y. 6s, '73, Canal L..107
La. new bonds....70	N. Y. 6s, '74, Canal L..107
La. 8s, Levee Bds....87	N. Y. 6s, '77, Canal L..107
La. 7s, Penitentiary....78	N. Y. 6s, '78, Canal L..107
California 7s....113	N. Y. 5s, '74, Canal L..100
Connecticut 6s....100	N. Y. 5s, '75, Canal L..100
Alabama 8s....99	
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81....100	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....91	Tol. & Wab. 2d....84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....99	Gt. West. 1st, '88....86⅛
N. Y. C. 7s, conv. '76....99	Gt. West. 2d, '93....78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76....99	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90....82
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79....94	Chic., R. I. & Pac....96⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83....89⅛	Morris & Essex, 2d....93
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80....88	Clev. & Tol. S. F....98
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77....85	N. J. Cen. N. Bs....99
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85....100⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st..101
Harlem, 1st....101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d....98
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs....100	Clev. & P. Con. S. F....88
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bs....92⅛	Clev. & Pitts 2d....97
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs....92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st..110	Chic. & Alton S. F....100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 98	Chic. & Alton, 1st....100
P. R. 7s, guar. by M....95	Chic. & Alton Inc....93
Cen. Pac. Bds....90	Ohio & Miss. 1st....96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70....100	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd....85
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref....83⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s....102⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc....75	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10..90
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv....89⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st....93
Han. & St. J. Ld. G....108	Mil. & St. P. 2d....85
Lack. & West. Bs....95	Col., C. & Ind. 1st....81⅛
Del., L. & West. 1st....99	Tol., P. & W., E. D....84
Del., L. & West. 2d....94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....138	Impoters' & Traders'..182
Manhattan....150	Manuf. & Merchants'..99
Mechanics'....130	Central National....104
Union....124	Fourth National....106⅛
America....135	Ninth National....110
City....205	Tenth National....125
Phenix....100	Oriental....165
Tradesmen's....150	Gold Exchange....81
Seventh Ward....100	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass..100
State of New-York....112	Del. & Hud. Canal....119⅜
Commerce....112	Canton Co., Balt....60⅛
Ocean....80	Consol. Coal of Md....25
American Exchange....112	Cumb. Coal and Iron....25
Chatham....167	Western Union Tel....34⅛
Bk. of North America..108	Quicksilver Mining....4
Hanover....108	Mariposa Mining....5⅛
Irving....125	Mariposa Preferred....9⅛
Citizens'....110	Adams Express....63⅛
People's....140	Wells-Fargo Express..13⅛
East River....108	Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip..2⅛
Market....124	American Express....42⅛
Nassau....107	United States Ex....43⅛
Shoe and Leather....168	Pacific Mail....36⅛
Continental....95	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—AUG. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅛	102
City 6s, New	101⅛	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	115⅛	116½
Pennsylvania Central	58⅛	58⅜
Reading	96	Sales.
Lehigh Valley	57½	57⅜
Catawissa Preferred	37	37½
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27½
Northern Central	41	44½
Lehigh Navigation	34	Sales.
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad during the first week in August, 1870, were:

August, 1870	$29,768 00
August, 1869	16,282 35
Increase	$13,485 65

We much regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Theodore Stout, son of our old friend, Mr. A. V. Stout, a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, of the firm of Messrs. Stout & Dickerson, Broad-street and Exchange-place. He was, in all respects, a most estimable young gentleman, and has, to the great distress of a numerous circle of friends, been cut short in a career of acknowledged usefulness before attaining his thirtieth year.

The receipts of the Central Pacific Road, in July, amounted to $727,800.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the special value of $1,975,143; amount marketed, $2,177,738.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 88 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 20 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 12, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Pea-nuts, bags	74
Cotton, bales	32	Skins, bales	13
Dried Fruits, pks	90	Spirits Turp., bbls	318
Eggs, bbls	160	Tar, bbls	45
Flour, bbls	19,474	Resin, bbls	891
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Pork, bbls	384
Wheat, bushels	53,379	Cut-meats, pks	10
Corn, bushels	68,450	Grease, pks	20
Oats, bushels	21,597	Butter, pks	1,242
Malt, bushels	520	Cheese, boxes	6,310
Flax-seed, bushels	324	Tobacco, hhds	1,083
Beans, bushels	162	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,898
Hides, No	1,405	Whisky, bbls	568
Horns, No	2,800	Wool, bales	1,595
Leather, sides	6,430	Starch, boxes	300

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Alex. Marshall*, for Liverpool—100 bags Cotton-seed Cake, 2,400 Oars, 12,093 Hickory Billets, 133 Glass Cases, 75 hhds. Tobacco, 41 plates Steel, 139 bags Bones, 300 bales Cotton, 1,000 hhds. Syrup, 815 bbls. Resin, 41 boxes Clocks, 1,974 bbls. Flour, 610 tcs. Beef, 480 boxes Prepared Corn.

By the bark *James E. Brett*, for Cronstadt—3,215 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Kodiak*, for Lisbon—67,200 Staves.

By the bark *Victoria Rubinocci*, for Bari and Ancona—9,078 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been moderately inquired for at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There has been a pretty fair supply available, but holders have been pretty firm in their views, and business has been spiritless. Yellow, 34c.@35½c. ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have met with a rather slow sale at about previous quotations.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at unchanged rates.

COAL—Has been quite dull yet without alteration in prices.

COCOA—Has been nominally unchanged in value, but the dealings have been unimportant.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand at about steady prices for good grades; sales, 4,206 bags by the brig *Culecio Sisoou*, 412 bags by the *Musco*, and 160 bags by the *Selma*, on private terms. In other descriptions the dealings have been unimportant. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet at about former prices; sales, 914 bales for early delivery, including 828 bales to spinners, and 83 bales to speculators. Also 1,550 bales for forward delivery, including 300 bales, basis Low Middling, for August, 18¾c.@18⅝c.; 200 bales, basis Low Middling, for September, 16¾c.; 950 bales, basis Low Middling, for October, 16½c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for November, 16¼c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14½	15	15¼
Good Ordinary	16¼	16½	17	17¼
Low Middling	18¼	18½	19	19¼
Middling	19¼	19½	20	20¼
Good Middling	21¼	21½	21¾	22

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,160
Receipts last week	8,567
Receipts the preceding week	10,875
Receipts since Sept. 1	744,385
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	30
Exports since Sept. 1	423,055
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	26,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in quite moderate request at about former figures, in most instances.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been lightly dealt in at from 75c.@85c., ₱ lb.

FISH—The inquiry has been less satisfactory for Dry Cod, but fair for Mackerel and Herring, within our previous range.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—A limited call has been noted for the principal articles at, however, fairly supported prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a little more animation reported in State and Western Flour, chiefly in the low grades, but at irregular and generally somewhat easier prices. Rejected Flour has met with a readier sale, but at lower rates; some 4,800 bbls. rejected Extras have been disposed of since our last, at $5 15@$5 40, chiefly State at $5 25@$5 35, ₱ bbl. In standard and sound shipping Extras a very moderate business has been transacted, chiefly in grades available at and below $6; though a few lots of choice State were placed at $6 25@$6 40, and some fancy do., in a jobbing way, at $6 50@$6 65 ₱ bbl. Medium brands have been sparingly dealt in within our modified range. Family brands have been quiet and offered with rather more freedom at prevailing figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,650 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 25@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 75@$6; good to very choice do. at $6@$6 65; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 95@$6 45, ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	5 00@5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 25@5 75
Extra State	5 75@6 00
Extra City, shipping grades	5 75@6 65
Extra Genesee	6 70@8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 95@6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 10@8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 00

Southern Flour has been in better supply and moderate request at easier and declining prices; sales reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $6 10@$7 25 for poor to good Ordinary, and $7 25@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less request, ranging from $5 35@$7 75 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales of 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $5 25@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, and $6 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine, and ordinary	$5 60@6 10
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	6 10@7 25
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 25@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	5 50@5 90
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 00@6 00
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 00@27 50

FRUIT—Trade has been on a very moderate scale in all lines at about former figures. Sales have been reported of 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins, in lots, at $4 25@$4 30 ₱ box; 60 bbls. Currants, chiefly at 12c., currency, ₱ lb.; 2,000 cases Sardines at 28c., gold, for half, and 15c., gold, for quarter boxes.

GRAIN—A pretty fair business has been reported in Wheat, mainly in Spring, which has been offered freely, as a rule, particularly soft and warm loads, prices of which have been quoted lower and irregular, while sound, sailing-vessel parcels have not been abundant, and have shown a little more steadiness. Prime dry No. 2 Racine Spring brought $1 30, afloat, and choice dried No. 2 Chicago $1 29, part in store, while on demand do. was sold as low as $1 23; a good steamer load at $1 24, and warm lots of do. down to $1 17½ ₱ bushel. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring has not been dealt in with much freedom; some warm and soft parcels were placed at $1 20@$1 23, and fair to very good steamer grades at $1 25@$1 28, while for sound, sailing-vessel grades the best bids reported were $1 28 for fair average loads, and $1 30 for prime dried. There was rather more movement in No. 1 Spring, four or five loads of which were disposed of at from $1 38 for fair to ordinary to $1 42 for very good, ₱ bushel. Most of the purchases of Spring were for shipment. The milling inquiry was limited. There has been but little call for Winter Wheat, which has been quoted heavy and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 139,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western at $1 60@$1 70; very inferior to prime Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 52½, chiefly at $1 43@$1 50 for Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 38@$1 42; No. 2 Spring at $1 20@$1 30 for Milwaukee, $1 30 for prime Racine and $1 17@$1 29 for very poor to choice Chicago; Rejected and Mixed No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 13; Rejected and Mixed No. 3 Spring at $1@$1 08; White Genesee at $1 75; State at $1 50; New Amber Western and Southern at $1 50@$1 55; White Virginia at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in decidedly more active demand, mainly on speculative account, though, to a fair extent for trade purposes, and prime new mixed Western, which opened at 89½c.@90c., subsequently advanced rapidly to 92c.@92½c. ₱ bushel. Free purchases were made at 89½c.@91½c., chiefly on speculation; and several loads were sold later, mostly to the trade at 92c.@92½c. ₱ bushel; the market closing strong and buoyant. The lower grades were not much sought after. Yellow and White Corn were also quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 148,000 bushels at 88c.@92½c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing at 92c.@92½c. for sound loads; $1@$1 08 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 02@$1 13 for White do., and 85c.@87½c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive on the basis of $1 05@$1 25 for Western and State, poor to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley continues very dull at about former rates. Barley-malt continues in light request at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been very quiet, since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Some inquiry has been noted for car lots of new and old White, which have been in better supply and cheaper. Mixed Western has been partially neglected, and the best bid reported for sound loads was 50c., but holders were asking much higher figures, some of them claiming as high as 54c. for very good parcels, which was altogether an exceptional quotation. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels, at 50c.@62c. for mixed Western; 55c.@65c. for inferior to very choice White State and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 1,974 bbls. Flour for Liverpool. The Albany *Argus* says that: "The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in August, in the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

[illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th inst. inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet, [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—Continues very quiet at former rates. [illegible]

HIDES—The demand has been of a very moderate scale, [illegible]

[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

LATHS—[illegible]

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted firm, with a good inquiry [illegible]

[illegible]

LIME—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

METALS—Copper has been quoted firm, but has not been remarkably active [illegible]

The following is a statement of the export of rails from Great Britain [illegible]

[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Crude has been moderately sought after [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible] 1,242 pks. Cheese continues quiet at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine factory, new and old. The day's receipts have been 6,310 boxes. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	35@36
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb	32@34
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb	35@36
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb	30@34
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb	32@34
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	27@30
Orange and Suffolk, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@40
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@40
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb	27@30
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	23@28
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	24@27
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	20@23
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb	15@[illegible]

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	14@14½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	9@11
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	4@8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	12@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	8@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb	12@13
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb	8@11

RICE—Has been in light request, at about former prices; sales, 50 tierces Carolina at [illegible] currency, 250 bags Rangoon, free, at $7 [illegible], currency, and 200 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $3 12½, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—There has been a good jobbing inquiry noted, particularly for Liverpool, at buoyant prices.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been quoted firm, with sales reported of 570 bags, in store, at 9½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in some request and 2,800 bags have been reported sold to arrive at Boston, at $2 20, gold, ₱ bushel, sixty day's credit. Grass seeds are quoted wholly nominal.

SKINS—Have been in moderate demand, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 31c.@34c.; Bolivar, 36c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 37c.@40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@32c.; Para, 38c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@26c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57c.@58c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@55c.; Payta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 58c.@65c.; Cape, 40c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been in fair jobbing request, including Castile at 10½c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6½c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been inquired for, in job lots, at former rates.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet at about previous prices. Sales, 610 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, at 9½c.@12½c. and 351 boxes Havana, part at 10½c. ₱ lb. The stock in first hands this morning was 98,116 hhds., 118,727 boxes, and 471,909 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba weak at 9½c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10½c.@11c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in limited demand at 12c.@13½c., as extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart now quote their refined Sugars at ¼c. ₱ lb. lower, as follows: Best crushed, granulated and ground Sugar, 13¼c.; white A, 13¼c., and yellow C. 12½c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 115,000 lbs. at 9½c.@10c. for Inferior to Choice, chiefly at 9½c.@9 13-16c.; 28,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@18½c.; 27,500 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@14c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quite moderately sought after, at about former rates, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fine Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been more sought after, chiefly for export, at steady prices; sales 650 hhds. at 6½c.@13c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been inactive, only 100 cases having been sold at from 20c.@60c. Spanish Tobacco has attracted less attention at former rates; sales 150 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05; and 50 bales Yara at $1 07@$1 10 ₱ lb. We quote: Kentucky Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Sound do., 7½c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8½c.@10½c.; Medium do., 9½c.@11½c.; Good do., 10c.@12½c.; Fine do., 11½c.@13c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c. all light grades. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts—Fillers, 13c.@15c. for Old, and 12½c.@14c. for New; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@29c. for Old, and 15c.@25c. for New; Wrappery lots, 25c.@40c. for Old, and 30c.@40c. for New, Fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 42c.@50c. for New. New-York State—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 9c.@10c. for New; Average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 18c.@25 for New; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for Old, and 16c.@35c. for New; Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 8½c.@9½c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 10½c.@16c. for New, Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 15c.@30c. for New. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@85c.; Good, 85c.@92½c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 80c.@90c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 07, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Common and Medium, 18c.@31c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; bright work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and depressed in price. Sales, 350 bbls., at 97c.@98c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 568 bbls.

WOOL—Though the demand from manufacturers and dealers has not been remarkably extensive, a fair business has been reported in the aggregate, at buoyant prices. There has been an increasing call for the low and medium grades, the offerings of which are comparatively light. Holders have been generally firm and confident, and not eager to place their stocks at present.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	42@46
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@46
Common and ¼ blood fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	55@58
Extra and XX fleece	47@51
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ blood fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	42@43
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ blood fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	40@42
Unwashed fleeces	30@32
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, middle to fine	20@30
Common fleece	17@19
Common fleece, burry	15@19
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece	24@29
Unwashed white fleece	20@22
Black	19@20
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	28@33
Spring Clip, A 1	27@32
Spring Clip, A 2	25@30
Spring Clip, B	18@22
Spring Clip, S	21@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A B	21@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots, 3c.@8c. ₱ lb less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@37
Pulled, low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@45
Super	38@45
No. 1	26@33
No. 2	11@14
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	34@37
Southern limed pulled	34@37
Tub Washed	47@52
And for Foreign Wool.	
Cape of Good Hope	23@32
Mexican	16@20
Buenos Ayres Merino	23@30
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	23@28

FREIGHTS.—The market has been ruling in favor of shippers, yet business has not been active in any line; the main inquiry having been for Flour and Grain room for British ports; and for Petroleum vessels for Continental ports. For Liverpool there were taken 1,900 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s.@2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel; 350 bags Coffee on private terms; and 6,500 boxes Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton. For London, 4,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and 15,000 bushel Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp or Havre, a British ship, with 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms, and a British bark, with 4,000 bbls Naphtha, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, a bark with 3,750 quarters Wheat, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Rotterdam, a bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Riga, a Dutch brig, with 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, and a Danish brig, with 900 bbls. do. at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Bremen, an American bark, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 12, 1870.

About 1,000 Beeves, due at the Weehawken Market, yesterday and today, by the Erie Railroad, did not arrive, in consequence of a burned bridge near Susquehannah, and the receipts were only 72 car-loads, or 1,204 head, most of which came in this morning. Fair to good Steers were scarce, and the market for all grades was firmer at an advance of ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. Poor to medium Texas and Cherokee Cattle were sold at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb., and ordinary to prime Native Steers at 14c.@16½c., and perhaps 16¾c.@17c. for a few select Kentucky. At One Hundredth-street, the offerings numbered 593 head, of which John T. Alexander had 143 good Kentucky Steers, 7½ @7¾ cwt. net average, sold at 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb. S. Schuster, 46 good Ohios, 7½ cwt. average, at 15½c.@16c.; 54 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt., at 14½c.; 58 do., 5½ cwt., at 13½c.; 54 Missouris, 6¼ cwt., at 13½c. and 20 Texans, 5 cwt., at 9c. W. Thompson, 101 Illinois Steers, 6¼@6¾ cwt., at 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., and 55 do., 6¼ cwt., at 14½c.@15c. At Communipaw the receipts were 611 head. Coney & McPherson sold 179 Texans, 5¼ cwt., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 37 Cherokee Cattle, 5½ cwt., at 11c.; 36 Missouri, 6¼ cwt., at 14c.@15c.; 79 Ohio Steers, 7 cwt., at 15c.@16½c.; 51 do., 6½ cwt., at 15½c.@16c., and 29 Illinois, 6¼ cwt., at $104 ₱ head. S. N. Pike sent in 61 poor Jersey Cattle, about 4 cwt. average, that brought $39 ₱ head for feeding. And D. Sherman sold 40 thin Texans at 9½c. ₱ lb.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs for two days were 8,647 head—4,976 today, and 3,671 yesterday. The supply of Lambs has been more than sufficient for the demand, and the market closed dull and weak to-day, with nearly one-half the offerings unsold. We note sales of 6 car-loads of ordinary to good Sheep at 5c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., and 5 cars of Lambs at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb., with a few selections at 9½c.@10c. Among the sales of Sheep and Lambs were the following: Hume & Elliott, 42 Ohio Sheep, 75½ lbs. average, at 6¼c.; 110 do., 81 lbs. average, at 6c.; 60 Indiana, 92 lbs. average, at 6¼c.; 98 do., 91 lbs. average, at 6¼c.; 82 Canada Lambs, 62½ lbs. average, at 9c.; 27 do., 58 lbs. average, at 8½c., and 20 State, 59 lbs. average, at 9¼c. James Kirby sold 258 Michigan Sheep, 74 lbs. average, at 5¼c.@5½c., and 124 State Lambs, 53 lbs. average, at 8½c.@9c. J. McGraw sold 10 selected State Lambs, at 9½c. ₱ lb., and 80 fair do. at 8c. Judd & Buckingham, 216 Ohio Sheep, 89 lbs. average, at 5½c. J. N. Peacock, 154 Ohio Sheep, 77 lbs. average, at 5c. R. [illegible] sold 227 Ohio Sheep, 80½ lbs. average, at 5½c.; [illegible] same weight, at 5c. And Kahn & Co. [illegible] Pennsylvania Lambs, 59 lbs. average, at [illegible] do., 52 lbs. average, at 9c.; [illegible] at 7½c.

The receipts of Swine were only sixteen car-loads since Wednesday, and all for slaughterers. There have been no sales on live weight, but dressed Hogs have rated steady and firm at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Bavarian Army is reported to have passed through the Vosges, and to have bivouacked on Friday night at Dumeringen, near Saar-louis. The German forces between Rastadt and Cologne are said to number 750,000 men. Two hundred and fifty thousand Prussian soldiers are now in Lorraine. An Antwerp dispatch states that a great battle is momentarily expected. The position of Strasbourg is a weak one. Poorly defended and provisioned, its early capture is regarded as probable. Advices from Metz are to the effect that the best of feeling exists between BAZAINE and the other Generals. The French Army is concentrated around the city, but is retarded in its movements by the rainy weather. The retreat of MCMAHON and FAILLY, it is again announced, has been made in good order. The reported occupation of Nancy by the Prussians is denied. Gen. SHERIDAN has left Berlin for King WILLIAM's head-quarters. The Queen of Prussia has announced that she will take personal care of the wounded of both nations, and that their treatment shall be identical. Those of the French are said to be most kindly treated as they pass through Berlin. A small vessel in endeavoring, yesterday, to enter the Jahde on the Oldenburg coast, in spite of the danger signals, ran on a torpedo and was blown up; the crew were saved. The official report of MCMAHON to the Emperor, of the recent battles, is given in our dispatches, but no new light is thrown upon the subject. The Prussian attacking force is again represented to have been vastly superior. The slaughter at Woerth, it is said, was without parallel. It is again reported that NAPOLEON was on the field with MCMAHON. On Sunday night MCMAHON marched out of Saverne at one side while the Prussians entered on the other. CHARLES DESMOULINS has written a letter from Nancy, in which the generalship of NAPOLEON is severely criticised. A party of the French wounded arrived at Berlin yesterday and were forwarded to Spandau; and on Friday 2,265 French officers and soldiers arrived at Berlin as prisoners. Among the German prisoners taken at the beginning of the war are members of the Landwehr, called into service six weeks ago. This fact is thought to be conclusive that Prussia was expecting and prepared for war before it was declared. The Department of Haute Garonne has been declared under martial law. Preparations for the formation of companies of the National Guard are being made in the various Departments. The fears of famine are dispelled, as most favorable reports have been received from all quarters in reference to the crops. M. THIERS is reported to have said that the Empire was ended and a republic was inevitable. The Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE will, it is said, decline the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet on account of ill health.

The nieces of the Empress are reported to have left Paris. Two London journals assert that EUGENIE and the Prince Imperial are occupying lodgings in St. John's Wood. The *Telegraph* authoritatively denies that the Prince is in London. The *Examiner* contains a highly complimentary article upon NAPOLEON, in which it says that "he has already adopted the course worthy of his name and the gravity of the situation." The Duke of CHARTRES has asked permission to serve in the French Army. The *Revue des Deux*, (Orleanist,) in an article yesterday, defends the attitude of France and blames Prussia for the war. An enthusiastic demonstration was made in Brussels on Friday night, before the palace of the British Legation. The existing guarantee of the neutrality of Luxembourg is deemed sufficient. The reason assigned for England's refusal to join Austria in the league proposed for guaranteeing the belligerents against loss of territory, is that the North German Confederacy could not be saved in case Prussia was defeated.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Orange anniversary passed off quietly, yesterday, at Enniskillen, Ireland, where trouble was anticipated. Londonderry was also quiet.....The text of the Naturalization treaty between Great Britain and America, was published in London, yesterday.....FOLEY's model for the statue of STONEWALL JACKSON has been completed, and is ready for the foundry.....A manifesto has been issued in Madrid by the leaders of the Republican Party, demanding the convocation of the Cortes.

GENERAL.

Major B. B. FRENCH, of Washinton, D. C., long a resident of that city, and prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, died yesterday morning, aged seventy years.

PHILIP R. METZ, a banker of Pittsburg, committed suicide, yesterday morning, in that city. In a letter addressed to his wife the deceased stated that financial troubles prompted the deed.

The steam pleasure-boat *Grace Irving*, with a party of fifty on board, struck a rock off Fort Washington, in Boston Harbor, on Thursday, and sunk almost immediately. Fortunately, all on board were safely tranferred to another steamer before she went down.

President GRANT visited the Merchants' Exchange at St. Louis yesterday. He remains in that city until this morning, when, it is expected, he will take a special train for Chicago.

The Swedenborgian Convention, composed of representatives of the churches in Maine and New-Hampshire, assembled in Portland, Me., yesterday. The annual report shows that a successful work has been performed during the past year.

The Ottawa *Citizen*, Government organ of the Dominion, denies that any application has been made for amnesty toward those concerned in the Red River troubles. Should such clemency be granted, it adds, those concerned in the murder of SCOTT will be specially excepted.

The grand masquerade ball at the White Sulphur Springs, on Thursday night, given for the benefit of the needy sufferers by the late railway accident, was successful. About 800 persons were in attendance, and several hundred dollars were raised for the object in view.

A very large and brilliant meteor passed over Concord, N. H., on Thursday night, at 9¾ o'clock. Its course was from the south-west to the north-east, and, arriving at the latter point, it exploded with a loud report.

The editors of Vermont held their annual meeting at Burlington, yesterday. An address was delivered by E. E. BENEDICT, of that city, and a poem by A. A. EARLE, of Boston. An excursion on the lake is to be enjoyed today.

Archbishop PURCELL arrived at his home in Cincinnati, yesterday, and received a flattering reception.

Attorney-General AKERMAN made an address last night in Lincoln Hall, Washington, to the Southern Republicans.

YELLOW EAGLE, a brother of RED CLOUD, the Sioux Chief, was thrown from a mule about July 16, and killed.

The report of the Court of Inquiry into the treatment of the colored cadet at West Point, has been made to the Secretary of War. It recommends that SMITH and the offending cadet be tried by Court-martial, the testimony of SMITH himself not sustaining the representations in his published letter. The Secretary of War caused GILMORE and SMITH, who were recommended to be court-martialed, to be reprimanded.

Advices received at the Indian Bureau represent the Indians, generally, under the influence of RED CLOUD and others of the Sioux Chiefs who visited Washington, as assembling for a grand council with a view to peace.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD arrived in Chicago last evening, and will remain in that city several days.

CRITTENDEN's jewelry store, at Cleveland, Ohio, was robbed in the modern manner yesterday. Two men entered the establishment at noon, and while one was engaged in looking at some silver, the other crawled under the counter and abstracted diamonds valued at $3,000. Both made their escape.

A Chicago dispatch states that a rumor is in circulation in that city that the portfolio of Secretary of State has been tendered to Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL.

In the Georgia Senate yesterday the resolutions favoring prolongation were defeated by nine votes—yeas 63, nays 72. Attorney-General AKERMAN has written a letter to Col. FARROW and others, taking strong grounds against prolongation. A new election this Fall is now regarded probable.

The steamer *Norwalk*, plying between this City and Coney Island, while on her homeward trip last evening was run into by a schooner and several passengers knocked overboard. She was towed to the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, in a sinking condition.

Yesterday was the first day of the second Summer Race Meeting at Saratoga. There were three races. *Enquirer* won the McKenna Stakes, *Nannie Douglas* the Summer Handicap, and *Lady Petry* the $400 purse.

The Working Men's Central Union, of this City, held a meeting last night, at which resolutions were passed condemning the course of the Democratic Party, and indorsing the Administration of President GRANT.

The Harvard College Base-Ball Club played a game with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, and was beaten by a score of 13 to 4.

Paris and the Crisis.

The destinies of France are once more in the hands of the capital. A crisis has arisen without a parallel since that of 1789, and Paris is now, as it was then, as it was, too, in 1830 and in 1848, the arbiter of the nation's fate. The Legislative Assembly is, to be sure, in session, and may at any time vote itself the supreme power of the realm; but now that the National Guard, which, strictly speaking, is simply the nation armed, has been appealed to, the power of disposing of events has in fact become vested in the people, in whom by right it resides. Let Paris rise and pronounce for a republic, and who can say that Marseilles and Lyons, Rouen and Lille, would not follow her lead, as they have done heretofore, or that the millions of French rural population will not accept, as hitherto, what the great cities decree? Whatever is, is right with the French peasantry, and they will indorse a Republic to-morrow as faithfully as they indorsed the Empire a few months ago, if only they have some tangible evidence that the one has been substituted for the other. The armed populace of Paris is, therefore, master of the situation; and let but the first fugitive from a great defeat in the valley of the Marne tell that the last bulwark between the invader and the gates of the capital has fallen, and it will deal as summarily with NAPOLEON III. as it dealt with CHARLES X. and LOUIS PHILIPPE. Already the National Guard has begun to murmur against the soldiery which charges the mob in Paris instead of charging the enemy at the front, and should these same soldiers return, dejected and mutinous, from a disastrous campaign, they will fraternize with the people as they have done in former times of trial, and will aid in overturning the Empire as gayly as they went to fight for it.

To any one conversant with the temper of the Parisian population, the prospects of an Orleanist restoration, now so freely canvassed, are in the last degree absurd. Much as M. THIERS has done to merit the admiration of the world, he is, in the politics of today, merely a species of fossil. The party he represents numbers in its ranks much of the intellect and culture, as well as not a little of the wealth of modern France. But the mass of the people never did understand "the monarchy surrounded by republican institutions" which was voted in by the Chamber of Deputies in 1830, and contemptuously cast aside by the Republicans of Paris in 1848. What the Emperor ALEXANDER I. said of LOUIS PHILIPPE may be safely said of his grandson, the Count of PARIS, that he has a very unique characteristic for a Bourbon prince—a liberal turn of mind; but amiable and accomplished as he is, he responds neither to the traditions nor to the hopes of Frenchmen. He is neither the rightful heir of the ancient monarchy, nor the child of the victorious First Empire; his title would be a creation of the people, and yet would aspire to claim a share of the "right divine;" once elected he would seem to be above the power that elected him, and the first time that the people hungered, and the Government was unable to feed them, LOUIS PHILIPPE ALBERT, of Orleans, would be compelled to sink to plain Mr. Smith, as his grandfather under similar circumstances did before him. He may become a favorite of scholars and the educated middle class, but the idol of the democracy he could never be. It is neither to be expected from his claims nor his character. It is even conceivable that in the event of Prussia becoming able to dictate terms to a subjugated France, the son of HELENA, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, might obtain the support of foreign arms to secure his throne. But even presuming, what is far from probable, that the Count of PARIS is so little of a Frenchman, and so much of a BOURBON, as to imitate the rôle of LOUIS XVIII., all like this would only make his tenure of power briefer and more precarious.

Meanwhile, Paris is not in a mood to discuss questions of succession and dynasty. A premonition of such an occupation as she has not seen for fifty-five years has come upon her, and Imperialists, Orleanists, and Republicans vie with each other in forming a living rampart against this crowning national shame. And when, in a moment of fury, she may hurl the Empire from a place it can never regain, there is only one thing she can put in its place, and that is a republic. A Provisional Government, perhaps a dictator, may preside till the crisis is over, but when the smoke of battle has rolled away, the statue of liberty will once more be found surmounted by the *bonnet rouge*, to the manifest consternation of many surrounding potentates and Powers. A conviction that nothing can be interposed between the Empire and a republic will be the most powerful influence in support of the Empire. France will shortly want rest more imperatively than ever, but he would be a bold man who should say that with release from the invader, an internal anarchy more fatal and persistent may not follow.

The Democracy and the Carrying Trade.

The Republican Party controls Congress, and for the sins of Congress, whether of omission or commission, that party must be held responsible. On questions relating to trade and taxation, however, the party is so divided that the Democrats may be said to hold the balance of power. Thus it came to pass that the failure to act upon the President's suggestion in regard to the registration of foreign-built ships was the result, in part, of Democratic influence. The *World* attempts to convey a different impression when it says:

> "What the Republican Party scornfully refused to do, the Democratic Party would gladly have done. A Democratic Congress would have promptly passed a law authorizing free trade in ships, and releasing this great mass of German property, which, while the war lasts, is of no more use to the owners than if it were sunk in the sea."

The purpose of the Democratic Party can be judged only by the course of its Senators and Representatives. A reference to the report of the Congressional proceedings on the occasion referred to by the *World*, will show that the diversity of opinion which existed among Republicans extended to the Democrats, and that the odium incident to the rejection of the President's suggestion, attaches equally to members of both parties. Upon this point the record is conclusive. Thus, in the Senate, the Ship-building bill, which had been amended to carry out the President's proposition, failed in consequence of the opposition of one of the Democratic Senators from Maryland. The report reads:

> "MR. CHANDLER made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill, which had been discussed, but MR. BAYARD, who had the floor, declined to yield."

So the Democratic Mr. BAYARD frustrated the work which the Republican Mr. CHANDLER desired to promote, and which, if the *World* were to be believed, "the Democratic Party would gladly have done."

A similar state of things existed in the House. While the Republican Mr. SCHENCK strenuously advocated compliance with the President's proposition, the Democratic Mr. BROOKS as strenuously assailed it. "It was a stab," he said, "at the whole interests of the country, and was a stab at the American flag." At a later stage a motion was made to lay the whole subject on the table—and made by whom? By Mr. ORESTES CLEVELAND, a Democratic Representative, of New-Jersey, seconded by Mr. NEGLEY, Republican, from Pennsylvania. The motion did not prevail, but it was part of the tactics which denied the country the benefit of free ships, and it developed the fact that upon this question, in the House as well as in the Senate, the conflict of opinion is not defined by the ordinary party lines. There was enough Democratic opposition to the much-needed reform to prove that the *World's* allegations are far from being correct.

Issues of the Pending State Canvass.

The issues upon which the approaching canvass in this State will be conducted will not be either novel or doubtful. Present appearances indicate that, with the possible exception of the Excise question, the canvass will not be seriously affected by any purely local issue. We doubt if the canal policy of the State will be prominently brought into the contest, although a strong effort has been made to bring about that result. Among politicians the subject is recognized as a dangerous one to meddle with. The scheme adopted last Winter addressed itself to the favor of large numbers of intelligent commercial men of both parties, and as yet has not been specially championed by either. A very strong non-partisan organization, known as the "Commercial Union," is actively at work in this City, and along the line of the canal, to secure the popular acceptance of the funding scheme at the November election, and the votes of its members would be thrown almost in a mass against the party which opposed the scheme. That fact will doubtless keep the canal question out of the canvass.

Our State campaign will, therefore, be decided upon national grounds, and the result must be accepted as a popular expression of favor or disfavor toward the Administration and the Republican Party—provided only that the poll be an honest one. The issues involved cannot, in the nature of things, be made very specific. Reconstruction and negro suffrage are accomplished, and there seems to be a growing disposition in the Democratic Party to accept them as final. As yet the tariff and finance questions have not become open issues, and it is doubtful if they will become so even in time for the canvass of 1872. The Republican Party and the Administration stand, therefore, before the people upon their general records. We have the practical results of the last ten years to offer as a guarantee of future action, and therewith the people must be content. In other words, the party is on trial for what it has done, quite as much as for what it proposes to do, and the result of the November election will show whether the people are willing to accept proper securities for the future by putting the Republicans of this State in power.

It would seem as though such a splendid record as the Republican Party has made since 1860, and especially such tangible points of economy and retrenchment as have been presented to the country by President GRANT, ought to be a sufficient assurance as to the future, especially when we consider the worse than dubious record of the Democratic Party during the same period. If we could be certain of even an approximately honest canvass, there would be no question that the voice of the people would be found in favor of the party and the Administration, and it only remains for the Republican managers to secure such an election by enforcing the laws.

Effect of the War on Emigration.

The disastrous effect of the war upon German emigration is already felt at the West. Other nationalities contribute mainly to the numerical growth of our cities; the vast body of Germans, on the other hand, proceed directly to the West, and contribute by their industry and thrift to the rapid development of that section. Some of the States owe to them much of that diversified industry which is among the notable incidents of Western growth, and all the States welcome them as precursors of wealth and prosperity. For years past the efforts to induce emigration on an organized basis have been directed to various parts of Germany, and plans of improvement have been predicated upon the continued influx of population from that quarter. By checking this class of emigration, therefore, the war becomes a positive calamity to the West. The derangement of financial schemes which it entails is of less importance than the sudden stoppage of a stream of population which has carried with it the solid wealth of industry. The story of Michigan, as told by the Detroit *Post*, could be confirmed, perhaps elaborated, by Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas:

> "A stream of German immigration, under the wise policy inaugurated by Gov. BALDWIN, was just beginning to flow into this State when the war broke out and put a stop to it. We had already announced German colonies intended to settle in Saginaw, Grand Traverse, Newaygo, Gratiot, Isabelle, Monroe and other counties. Some of these projected colonies promised to add directly several new branches of manufacture and commerce to the State. One of them was to be composed of wood-cutters from the Black Forest, who had made preliminary arrangements for contracts to supply the German railroads with ties and other timber from the oak forests of Michigan, at a fair profit to themselves, and so as to give their State a direct commerce with Europe through the Welland Canal and the River St. Lawrence. The prospects were that a large business of this kind would soon grow up. Another colony of experienced vineyard men and wine manufacturers was projected, intending to settle on some of our lake islands on the main land, in favorable locations. These colonies proposed to bring to this State large sums of money to invest in canals. Other colonies were projected to furnish laborers for our new railroad lines."

The immediate loss of men and money from this cause will be severely felt by the entire West. In many districts, growth will be seriously retarded, and in all, the absence of the accustomed accessions to population will go far toward counteracting the gain derived from the enhanced price of breadstuffs.

The check will be but temporary, however. With the return of peace will come the old facilities for emigration, and greatly augmented incentives to it. Whether Prussia or France be in the end the conqueror, nothing is more certain than that both will emerge from the conflict with sad evidences of its devastating power. Both will be poorer,—both for a time crippled and embarrassed. The destruction of property, the prostration of industry, the disorganization of commerce, will be recovered from very slowly. The waste of war will be followed by augmented debt and taxation. The disposition to seek relief in emigration will naturally be stronger than ever. When that period arrives, the United States will realize the substantial profits of emigration from Continental Europe on a scale greater than ever before known.

Railroad Infanticide.

The vast number of railroad casualties which find almost daily record in the columns of the City Press, imperatively calls for protest against the reckless indifference to public safety manifested by a majority of the companies. Whether it be in catastrophes such as occurred in Virginia last Saturday, when twelve persons were instantaneously hurried into eternity, and a large number injured, or, in the less appalling, but also less inexcusable, cases of individual loss of life, which so frequently occur without eliciting more than passing comment, the charge of neglect is equally well sustained. A train goes over an embankment, or runs off the line, and straightway a broken rail, or an imperfectly guarded curve, is quietly assumed to be the cause. But that to run trains over unsound rails is, morally speaking, a more criminal act than to discharge loaded fire-arms down a crowded street, or that to leave dangerous portions of the line insecurely fenced, is to deliberately permit the existence of conditions endangering human life, are facts to which companies and coroners alike seem, as a rule, to be comfortably indifferent. The rail was over-worn, and the accident is satisfactorily accounted for. And we hear nothing of any effort to punish the party or parties through whose carelessness, or refusal to expend the necessary funds, the loss of life has occurred.

We do not, however, direct our remarks so much to that class of disasters, which is of sufficient magnitude to be deemed a "shocking catastrophe," and to furnish whole columns of sensational reading-matter to the papers, as to the minor accidents in which individuals alone are the sufferers, their legalized manslaughter being recorded as a mere "item" of State or county news. Under such a heading, how often do we read that some unfortunate man "was struck by the up train on such and such a line and instantly killed;" or that some poor woman "was caught by the cow-catcher of the down express, and so fearfully injured that her recovery is impossible." In a vast majority of these cases—especially when women are the victims—the accident would have been prevented had but a slight guard existed to separate the public highway from the rails. Doubtless it may be urged that adults are presumed to have a fair conception of the danger they incur in crossing, or proceeding along, a line of railroad without previously satisfying themselves that they run no risk from advancing trains. But no such argument applies to children, although, owing to circumstances, many do unquestionably acquire unusual precocity in this respect. They keep out of danger, generally speaking, because they are told to do so, and not from any conception of the conditions which render an approaching engine so much more dangerous than an ordinary horse-car. It is on behalf of the little ones, so many of whose number furnish annual victims to the steam Juggernaut, that we protest against the culpable negligence which permits steam-cars to traverse public thoroughfares, thronged with children of all ages, without the slightest attempt on the part of the railroad companies to provide the most simple safeguard against fatal accident. That our legislation is to blame for permitting this state of affairs, does not in the least decrease the heavy responsibility which rests on the owners of the lines. The voices of hundreds of bereaved parents cry aloud against this cruel neglect. It is a very common remark, that the companies would rather run the risk of a few accidents than be troubled with putting up fencing. This would be all very well if the directors or their servants were the sufferers when an accident occurs. But it unfortunately happens that the blow falls upon the heart-broken mother, and grief-stricken father, while the Company escapes even passing censure, if it can be shown that the engineers and brake-men of a train have acted with reasonable promptitude to endeavor to check the engine before it reaches its victim.

Nothing would, of course, be more absurd than to advocate the adoption in this country of the inclosure system of Great Britain and Continental Europe. The vast length of our lines of railroad preclude either the need or the possibility of enforcing it. But in the immediate vicinity of depots, in the streets of country towns, and in the yet more crowded thoroughfares upon the outskirts of cities, some simple protection against such accidents is demanded by common humanity. Nor would the expense thus entailed be any serious charge upon the revenues of the lines. A slight fencing of wood or iron some three feet in height would amply suffice for the purpose of keeping off children, while it would also save many a poor woman from the fearful consequences of her ignorance or inexperience. The mill-owner who neglects to place proper guards over dangerous parts of his machinery is justly liable to fine and public condemnation, and there is no reason why owners of the yet more dangerous railroad should be exempted from a similar penalty. Those who have suffered, or whose families are exposed to danger, by the absence of such precautions, feel very deeply on the matter, and any legislation having for its object a reform in this direction would meet with considerable support. The railroad companies would of course oppose it; but in this case the profits of the few should be compelled to give way to the safety of the many.

Marriage in the Depths.

Observant people will have noticed of late years a growing disposition among marrying people to have the wedding ceremony performed in unusual places. Perhaps the tendency is an outcropping of the uneasy craving for novelty which marks the modern spirit. Perhaps it is only another evidence of that widespread reluctance to marry at all, which statisticians tell us is characteristic of the age, and which, when overcome, still shows itself in this fastidiousness with regard to place. Time was when two fond hearts were content to be united at the nearest church, or even amid the commonplace surroundings of the bride's home. But nowadays we have changed all that. We have had people married on horse-back and in small boats, married on opposite banks of a river, and in the rail-road cars, until all these devices grew tame and prosaic. Then an ingenious pair hit upon the happy expedient of being married in a balloon, and now even their fame bids fair to be eclipsed by that of the twain who were lately made one flesh in the romantic recesses of the Mammoth Cave.

Western papers are enthusiastic over an event which so delightfully "varied the humdrum monotony of ordinary affairs," and grow eloquent in their praises of the "elegant cave costumes" in which the bride and her attendants were arrayed. Nearly one hundred guests—self-invited—witnessed the entertainment, and, for some mysterious reason, "as the minister concluded his invocation for a divine blessing upon the newly-wedded couple, all involuntarily drew a breath of relief." Why, however, a wedding should have impressed them so uncommonly like an execution we are not told. After the performance was over, the bridal party went on a brief tour through the cave, "while the others returned to the hotel to discuss the romantic taste which led to the selection of such a spot for the ceremony."

It is impossible to discover any good taste in these proceedings, and doubtless for that reason they will be widely followed. We may expect to hear before long of weddings celebrated in the most inconceivable places; but when all the eligible places are used up, when there remains no spot above or under the earth where one can safely get married with the blissful consciousness of a new celebrity, what are unhappy lovers to do? The most ardent declaration of affection will be met by despair, and mankind will probably lapse into universal celibacy, from lack of sufficiently novel holes and corners to get married in. Seriously speaking, the tendency is one to be regretted. It is an outbreak and development of the same vulgar sensationalism which makes marriage, in what is called fashionable society, seem an undesirable thing, unless it can be celebrated in sight of all the world. A bride with us is made just as much of a public show as though she were some rare marvel, duly labeled, and put on exhibition in the museum; and an idle throng press to the ceremony precisely as they would to the circus. When people enter in such a spirit upon the gravest and holiest responsibilities of life, it is not surprising that the essence of the contract should come to be viewed in the same light as its incidents, and be as little respected accordingly.

"Impudent to Dr. Carnochan."

The extraordinary proceedings taken by Dr. CARNOCHAN in reference to the seizure of the *Wavelet*, ought not to be allowed to pass without inquiry. This vessel was provided with a clean bill of health, and Dr. REED, one of the Health Officer's assistants, directed the master to take the *Wavelet* to Perth Amboy and discharge her cargo. The Health Officer at Perth Amboy furnished the master with another clean bill of health. In short, every proper rule and regulation of the port was complied with, and it is expressly stated that Dr. CARNOGHAN gave the requisite permission for the vessel to anchor. But at midnight on Thursday a body of twenty armed men "boarded the *Wavelet*, with pistols and axes in hand, overpowered and took the Captain prisoner, together with his wife and children and two watchmen, who were the only persons on the vessel, and subsequently cut the hawsers, after which she was removed to some place unknown to her owners."

As a buccaneering enterprise, this exploit would probably be simply a matter of passing curiosity. But it ought to be clearly understood, at once, how far Dr. CARNOCHAN is privileged to set up a code of laws of his own, and employ armed men to execute them. A journal which is the habitual advocate of Dr. CARNOCHAN tells us that "the Captain and owners of the vessel were impudent" to the Health Officer. This is indeed a very heinous offense, and we cannot condemn it with sufficient severity. But it may be questioned whether the mode of punishment adopted is justified either by the law or by considerations of prudence. The forcible seizure of a vessel under the circumstances described, is an act which calls for some explanation. Dr. CARNOCHAN unfortunately appears to labor under the delusion that if he can get a few lines inserted in one of the morning papers, he can afford to set public opinion at defiance. He will probably find out his mistake in a very unpleasant manner before long. We advocated his appointment, but we were not aware that he contemplated all sorts of violent and extravagant proceedings for the sake of increasing his fees. The least that can be done now is to issue a notice warning all ship-owners and captains coming to this port not to be impudent to Dr. CARNOCHAN. At present they may not understand the perils they encounter by neglecting this new law. It appears to be quite certain that Dr. CARNOCHAN assumes the right of seizing any vessel which happens to have avoided paying his fees. It is very necessary that the higher authorities should look carefully into the latest instance of his eccentric behavior.

The *Sun* very properly points out that the "special dispatches" of which the *Tribune* boasts so loudly "belong to an association known as the Associated Press." When any of these dispatches are used by other journals, they are paid for at their full value, and are not, as the *Tribune* would lead the public to believe, purloined. The *Tribune* asked us the other day whether we would give an order to the Associated Press agent not to deliver its dispatches to us. The answer to this is that the dispatches received by every journal are sent round to all the other journals in pursuance of a standing regulation, which we have no more power to alter than the *Tribune*, or any other member of the Associated Press. We wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that from first to last we printed less than a dozen lines of these *Tribune* dispatches, not regarding them as of any value or importance whatever. If the *Commercial Advertiser* refers to us when it says that some people use the dispatches and then "belittle them," it does not know what it is talking about. We decline to print fanatical opinions as news, and if the *Tribune* can or will stop these dispatches coming to us, we are very willing that it should do so. They have not hitherto contained a word of news which the Associated Press has not reported much more fully and accurately, and therefore we are satisfied to depend on a competent instead of an incompetent agency. It will be understood, then, that when the *Tribune* asserts that we use its dispatches, it asserts what is contrary to the truth.

The Ohio Republicans send forth no uncertain sound upon the questions at issue between revenue reformers and ultra protectionists. Admitting the necessity of Customs duties to meet the wants of the Government, the Columbus Convention insists that the duties shall be "so adjusted as to be least prejudicial to the industrial and producing interests of every class or section of the whole country." That is the true doctrine: equality of benefit from taxation,—not exceptional benefit, which is monopoly. Even more emphatic is the resolution adopted by the Convention in reference to the Navigation laws. A change is demanded that should render practicable the registration of vessels purchased abroad: it is urged as required by the best interests of the country, and as calculated to "again give to our plundered commerce the supremacy of the seas." This may be rather a strong way of stating the case, but it indicates the force of the popular conviction upon the subject, and is a rebuke to the obstinacy of Congress in resisting the suggestion of the President. We hope that similar expressions of Republican opinion will be heard in every State in which an election is to be held this Fall.

An enterprise which was looked forward to with much interest—the annual International exhibition of 1871 at London—will almost inevitably be abandoned. Neither France nor Prussia can spare time for anything but the great struggle in which they are engaged, nor is any other Power likely, in view of possible contingencies, to devote much attention to an international exhibition. Thus, war at once arrests the world's material and industrial progress, and in a few weeks, or even days, destroys the work of a generation. In what other direction this tendency will be manifested remains to be seen, but it is hardly too much to say that the destruction already wrought must leave its mark upon the world for years to come. If the contest continue for any length of time, not half a century will suffice to repair the injury and losses inflicted upon the great mass of the people.

The special correspondents of all the papers—for they all have correspondents, notwithstanding wild statements to the contrary—are having an unusually bad time of it. If the military authorities lay hold of them they are liable to be shot—if the populace catches them, they run a very good chance of being hanged as spies. The choice between these two alternatives is so little inviting that some of the correspondents have concluded to terminate their labors at once, and their arrival is reported in Paris. Nevertheless a few will, we trust, manage to find some opportunity of discharging their duties, for if we depended for information on "official sources," we should be left with very little to guide us. Neither the Prussians nor the French appear to have made any return yet of the losses experienced in the recent battles. The silence of the French may be partially accounted for, but it seems strange that the Prussians have not let the world know how much their victories cost them.

An appeal to the silk manufacturers of the United States on behalf of California silk culture, gives evidence of the magnitude which that particular branch of industry may assume. The great obstacle to the production and growth of the silk-worm in other States is the scarcity of mulberry trees, upon which alone it thrives. California possesses these in almost every portion of the State, and the silk besides is longer and of tougher fibre than that of any other country. China and Japan receive annually over two hundred millions of dollars for their production, and the writer of the appeal asks, naturally enough, why California should not in time be enabled to secure at least half of this amount. Certainly, the subject is one of very great importance, involving as it does not only the prospect of enormous profits, but the employment of thousands of people of both sexes, young and old.

The Canadian papers were jubilant recently over the supposed discovery that our Government had located the canal across the St. Clair flats on the Canadian side of the boundary line. The canal was surveyed by members of the United States Engineer Corps, and over half a million of dollars has already been expended upon it. It became a matter of considerable interest, therefore, to know whether the work was to fall to the exclusive benefit of the Canadians or not. Gen. CRAM, Resident Engineer at Detroit, raised this question several years ago, and the result was that the line of the canal has been carefully re-examined, and has been found to be altogether within United States jurisdiction.

Building Up the Waste Places—An Appeal to the Charitable.

The following appeal, which has been lately issued, sufficiently explains its own object:

To the Members of the Episcopal Church and all other Friends of Religion and Education in the United States:

June 11, 1863, without an engagement the town of Darien, Ga., was taken and burnt by the United States colored troops, Col. SHAW, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, commanding. The destruction of the place was more nearly complete than that of Atlanta or Columbia, including the public academy and the church edifice of St. Andrew's Parish.

At the close of the war, the people of the community returned to the site of their former homes, after years of absence and of suffering, pecuniarily ruined. They have striven hard, unaided, and against adverse circumstances, to restore their broken fortunes, and to establish, once more, the cause of religion and education in their midst. The Vestry of St. Andrew's have secured a rector, and have pledged a sufficient salary to obtain a competent teacher of a parish school, to be free to all those unable to pay for tuition. They have raised $1,000 in the community to build a church edifice, a school-house and a rectory. The slender resources of the people of the parish have been thus heavily taxed. They have responded promptly to the full extent of their means.

But two thousand dollars more are still needed to accomplish the work. In the absence of a public school for white children, many are growing up without the advantages of an education—many are too poor to pay for them. Under these circumstances, the appeal is made by the members of St. Andrew's Church, alike to the generosity of their church brethren and to that of the charitable of every creed for assistance.

ROBERT F. CLUTE, Rector.
W. ROBERT GIGNILLIAT,
Senior Warden.

Remittances either to the rector or senior warden, at Darien, Ga., or to Right Rev. JOHN W. BECKWITH, Bishop of Georgia, Macon, Ga., stating object, will be gratefully acknowledged.

A Romance at Washington—Elopement of Government Clerks—Spiritualism and True Love.

The Washington *Republican*, of the 11th inst., says: "The dullness of the local news market was relieved yesterday by a sensation in the shape of an elopement—a foolish girl running away from a happy home and a mother's and sister's love to share the fortunes of a stranger, who was objectionable, we hear, to the lady's friends for several reasons. The parties to the elopement were W. H. B. KETSON, a clerk in the War Department, appointed from New-York, somewhat over thirty years of age, and Miss MINNIE RUTCH, who has been employed as a clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, aged twenty years, good looking and attractive. Miss RUTCH's mother and three sisters reside on Massachusetts-avenue, near Thirteenth-street. KETSON is a Spiritualist, and believes in mesmerism and all the other isms of the day. He was introduced to Mrs. RUTCH's family by a Mrs. EDSON, and was received as a welcome visitor for a time, when bad habits were developed, and he was forbidden the house. It was evident, however, before this that an affection had developed between KETSON and Miss MINNIE. Mrs. RUTCH and her other daughters, we understand, expostulated with Miss MINNIE on her conduct, but she refused to listen, although it was shown that KETSON had previously bestowed his affections elsewhere. It seems that he was engaged to a young lady residing in New-York, and he never informed the latter of his new flame until he had Miss MINNIE's affections thoroughly engaged. Being forbidden the house, as above stated, he made appointments with and met Miss MINNIE on the street and in the Treasury building. All this time KETSON was successfully poisoning the girl's mind against her own family, until she informed her mother and sisters, on one occasion, that she did not care anything for them, and that she was determined to marry KETSON. Meanwhile KETSON had, upon some pretext or other, broken his engagement with his New-York flame. At least he so stated. Mrs. RUTCH, finding that she could not prevail with her daughter, sent for a brother who was living in the West, but his influence was powerless also. The girl was devoted to KETSON, and have him she would. This course of conduct at last culminated in an elopement. It is not yet certain that the parties have been married, as the record of the license has not yet been found. The last interview between Mrs. RUTCH and her daughter took place on Tuesday morning, when the two walked together to the Treasury. The mother saw her daughter enter the Treasury building and subsequently returned home. In the evening Mrs. RUTCH received a small package containing a door key and inclosing a letter, of which the following is a copy, and which it will be perceived is signed by the runaway as MINNIE KETSON, and not MINNIE RUTCH:

The promise I meant to give today has just been given. I cannot now take an oath that I am not married. I shall never return home.

AUG. 9, 1870. MINNIE KETSON.

The girl took no clothing with her except what was upon her back, and upon searching her room all her effects were found there except three bracelets. Mrs. RUTCH visited the Treasury Department yesterday, and ascertained that MINNIE remained at her desk until the afternoon, when she asked for and obtained leave of absence for one day, and since then none of her friends have seen or heard anything of her; and KETSON disappeared from his desk in the War Department about the same time.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Orange Anniversaries in Ireland—Financial Matters—The Naturalization Treaty Between England and America—General News—Affairs in Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Orange anniversary is passing quietly at Enniskillen, where trouble was feared. Londonderry is quiet.

STOCK REACTION.

The *Times'* City article ascribes the reaction in stocks to the approach of the half-monthly settlement and to the absence of decisive news.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NATURALIZATION TREATY.

The text of the Naturalization treaty with the United States is published here today.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S MONUMENT.

FOLEY'S model for the statue of Stonewall JACKSON is ready for the foundry.

THE YACHT RACE.

The yachts *Guinevere* and *Oimara* divided the honors and prizes of the Royal Victoria Regatta yesterday.

A NEW SECRETARY.

ODO RUSSELL, returning from Rome, replaces CHARLES S. RICE as Assistant Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

MARINE DISASTER.

The bark *Seud*, which sailed from Philadelphia July 9, for Gibraltar, was picked up at sea derelict, and brought into Gibraltar, where she is detained by an order of the Vice-Admiralty Court.

REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—A manifesto issued by the leaders of the Republican Party demands the convocation of the Cortes and the revision of the monarchical clause of the Constitution. The manifesto counsels calmness and subordination as the only guarantees of success.

Orange Riot at Derry, Ireland—Three Men Killed—The Military Called Out.

LONDON, Aug. 12—Evening.—A desperate fight occurred at Derry, today, between the Orangemen and Catholics, in which three persons were killed and several wounded. The military were obliged to interfere to restore order.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

His Condition Yesterday—No Hope in the Case—His Death Hourly Anticipated.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 12.—There has been no change in Admiral FARRAGUT'S condition since yesterday, except that he has become weaker. He still retains his senses, but there is no reason whatever to hope for his recovery.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 12—1½ P. M.—Admiral FARRAGUT is still alive, but is gradually becoming weaker.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 12—6 P. M.—It is thought Admiral FARRAGUT is now dying.

LATER—THE ADMIRAL SPEECHLESS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—A special dispatch to the Boston *Herald*, from Portsmouth, N. H., says Admiral FARRAGUT was speechless early in the evening and might die at any moment.

THE INDIANS.

Fight Between the Sioux and Crows—A Diary of One of a Party of Explorers Found on the Body of a Dead Indian.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 12.—The Sioux and crows had a fight a short time ago, between Big Horn and Little Horn Rivers. A diary was found on the body of a dead Sioux, containing the following entry: "Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1867.—J. H. MANN and party, enroute for Big Horn, hope if anything happens to the party and this diary be found it be sent to Helena to MANN, WESTON & SON." Another part of the dairy contains, under date of March 5, 1867, an entry of twenty names, and the route traveled up to Aug. 22, 1867, from Boreman Boulder to Deer Creek, after which the book must have fallen into the hands of the Sioux. There are about thirty illustrations by the Indians, recording the killing of whites and the running off of stock, both horses and mules. Two of the illustrations were mules, represented as attached to wagons

Sioux Chiefs who Visited Washington for Peace—Death of a Brother of Red Cloud—Fair Prospects of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—An official report to the War Department, from Fort Fetterman, dated July 27, mentions that YELLOW BEAR, one of the Ogallala Chiefs, who was with RED CLOUD at Washington, came into the fort and reported that a runner had reached his camp from the vicinity of Bear Butts, who says the Sioux are all collecting for a grand council, and that they are all for peace. YELLOW EAGLE, brother of RED CLOUD, was thrown from a mule and killed about the 16th of July. Sixty lodges of Cheyennes have crossed at Old California Crossing, on the Platte, going west to join other Cheyennes. Gen. FLINT reports from Fort Laramie, the 1st instant, that RED CLOUD is exercising a very beneficial influence among the Sioux, and hopes to persuade the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to keep the peace with the whites.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Late Advices via San Francisco—The Recent Massacre of Foreigners—Movements of American Naval Vessels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steam-ship *Japan* arrived today, bringing dates from Hong Kong to July 12, and Yokohama to July 22. The *Japan* brought fifty-five cabin passengers, including thirty-two for European cities; also 270 Chinese in the steerage. Among the freights brought by the *Japan* are 826 packages of tea and 120 bales of silk for New-York, overland, and 23,860 packages of tea and 143 bales of silk for reshipment via Panama. Foreigners in China and Japan are filled with horror at the atrocities committed at Tien-tsin, and call loudly for vengeance. The United States steamer *Ashuelot* left Hong Kong July 11 for Tien-tsin, and the *Monocacy* would sail for the same destination in case that further assistance is needed.

THE COLORED CADET CASE.

Report of the Court of Inquiry—Recommendation to Court-Martial Smith and the Offending Cadets—Sentence Changed to a Reprimand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The report of the Court of Inquiry which was appointed to investigate the complaints of the colored cadet at West Point, has been received at the War Department. The Court finds that the statements of the colored cadet, as contained in his letter as recently published, are not in the main correct; that he had been subjected to some ill-treatment, however, has been proven by the evidence, and the Court recommends that both the colored cadet and the white cadet in fault, both be tried by a Court-martial. They also found that all the officers and academical authorities treated the cadet, who makes the complaint which led to the inquiry, with the same consideration with which the others are treated, and that they did everything in their power to prevent misdemeanors. Secretary BELKNAP disposed of the case by causing Cadets GILMORE and SMITH, who were recommended to be tried by Court-martial, to be reprimanded by the Superintendent, taking this course with the belief, based upon the opinion of the Court of Inquiry, that no further irregularities of the kind will occur, at the same time assuring the cadets that if these reasonable expectations of the Department are not responded to, that the offenders in future will be dealt with in a very summary manner.

The Late Railway Disaster in Virginia—Relief for the Sufferers—Ball at White Sulphur Springs.

GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., Aug. 12.—The grand masquerade and fancy dress ball given last night, for the benefit of the needy sufferers by the recent railroad accident at Jerry's Run, was one of the most brilliant affairs that ever took place at the Virginia Springs. Among the prominent gentlemen present were Ex-Senator JAMES MASON, Commodore M. F. MAURY, Hon. A. H. H. STUART, Gen. LILLY, of Virginia; Gen. D. M. BARRENGER, Gen. T. L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina; Ex-Senator ALLEN, F. COPERTON, of Virginia; W. W. CORCORAN, of Washington; Hon. DUNCAN K. MCRAE, of Tennessee; Gen. MEEK, Gen. M. D. CORSE, Gen. MCCAUSLAND, of Virginia, and many others. There were fully 800 persons present, and several hundred were realized for the sufferers.

THE EAST.

Sinking of a Pleasure-Boat in Boston Harbor—Secretary Boutwell—Swedenborgian Convention in Maine—Editorial Meeting in Vermont—Meteoric Display in New-Hampshire.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The steam pleasure-boat *Grace Irving*, with a party of fifty on board, struck a rock off Fort Warren, yesterday afternoon, and immediately sunk. All were saved.... Secretary BOUTWELL will address the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Association at their Exchange to-morrow noon.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 12.—The Convention of the Swedenborgian churches for Maine and New-Hampshire, assembled at the New Jerusalem Church here today. The reports of the Committees show that a large amount of successful work has been performed with very satisfactory results.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 12.—The Vermont Editors' Association held its annual meeting at St. Albans today. The address was delivered by E. E. BENEDICT, of Burlington, and the poem by A. A. EARLE, of Boston. To-morrow they have an excursion on the lake.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 12.—At 9¾ o'clock last night, a large meteor passed over the city from the south-west, leaving a train of white and blue fire so brilliant as to attract the attention of all persons out of doors. It passed to the north-east, and exploded with a loud report.

THE WEST.

The President in St. Louis—His Future Movements—Daring Robbery in Cleveland—Progress of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—President GRANT visited the Merchants' Exchange this noon, and spent a few moments with the merchants. There was a large number of citizens present, and the galleries of the hall were crowded with ladies. The President will leave for Chicago at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, on a special train, by the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and will arrive there at 8 o'clock in the evening. A splendid new commissary car will be attached to the train, and all precautions taken for a safe and speedy trip.

Col. DOWNING, President of the Cherokee Nation, and the members of the Council, who have been to Washington on business connected with their people, arrived here yesterday on their way home.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 12.—About noon, today, two men entered CRITTENDEN'S jewelry-store, one of them expressing a desire to look at some silver-ware. While thus engaged, his companion crawled under the counter and abstracted diamonds and other jewelry valued at about $3,000. Both made their escape.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Aug. 12.—Two and a quarter miles were laid on the Kansas Pacific Railroad yesterday. Fourteen miles only are to be laid to complete the road.

YACHTING.

Arrival of the Squadron at New-London—Ball at the Pequot House—Brilliant Festivities.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 12.—All the yachts of the New-York and Atlantic Squadron arrived at New-London last evening, and the harbor this morning presented a beautiful spectacle. The yachts were trimmed with bunting, and the water was covered with all sorts of floating craft. The *Cambria* and *Dauntless*, lying almost side by side, attracted universal admiration as splendid specimens of the naval achitecture of England and America. This evening the ball was held at the Pequot House in honor of the visitors. The participants were mostly New-Yorkers, and among others present were Gen. John A. Dix, Mrs. Col. Thorn and family, the Countess de Ferrusac, Mrs. Gen. J. D. Jones, Mr. Charles Dennis and wife, Mr. W. C. Schemmerhorn and wife, Mr. C. B. Black and wife, Mr. George G. Haven and wife, Mr. E. Thorn and wife, Lord Parker, of England, and a host of others from the yachts, including Mr. ASHBURY, of the *Cambria*. The ball was given by Mr. CROCKER, and was the most brilliant ever held in this place. The yacht *Magic* is in dock at New-London, but will join the fleet to-morrow morning in the grand race to Newport. The evening was delightful, and there is a prospect of a good breeze and fair weather to-morrow.

Deaths of Eminent Citizens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—Major B. B. FRENCH died at his residence in Washington, this morning, at the age of seventy. He had been ill for several weeks. Major FRENCH had been a resident of Washington for forty years. He was formerly Reading Clerk and afterward Clerk of the House of Representatives; subsequently he was Commissioner of Public Buildings, but was more widely known in connection with the Masonic fraternity.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—THOMAS SEWELL, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died last night, at the age of fifty.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—JAMES RICE, aged sixty-two years, Register of Deeds for Suffolk County, died suddenly, yesterday.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 12.—Judge CHARLES MATTOON, a prominent citizen of Greenfield, died today.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—MOREAU DELANO, of New-York, fell dead from heart disease, at Congress Hall, today.

The Red River Troubles—The Amnesty Story Denied.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 12.—The Ottawa *Citizen*, the Government organ, says the Canadian Government has not, nor has any member of it, applied to the imperial authorities for a Government amnesty to the persons concerned in the disturbance in the North-west. But it is well understood, or at least believed by members of the Ministry, that if any amnesty at all is proclaimed, those persons actually concerned in the murder of SCOTT will be specially excepted. In regard to them the law will be allowed to take "its course." We make this statement with all confidence.

Rumored Appointment of a Successor to Secretary Fish—Ex-Secretary Seward in Chicago—Arrival of Archbishop Purcell in Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—It is rumored here that Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL has been tendered the position of Secretary of State by President GRANT.... Hon. WM. H. SEWARD arrived this evening, and it is understood will stop here for a day or two.... Secretary BELKNAP is expected here to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 12.—Archbishop PURCELL reached home this evening on the Erie Railroad, and received a flattering reception; men, women and children flocked to the depot, and so blocked up the depot and streets, that it was with difficulty he was conducted to his carriage.

Suicide of a Pittsburg Banker—Financial Embarrassment the Cause.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 12.—PHILIP R. METZ, a well-known banker of this city, shot himself through the heart, about 5 o'clock this morning, and was discovered at 7 o'clock seated in the wash-room connected with his bank. A pistol was lying on the floor. The deceased left a letter addressed to his wife, in which he stated that financial embarrassment prompted his suicide.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 12.—LEANDER BURNS, aged about forty-five years, was instantly killed today by the falling of a new flume at the dam at RUSSELL, BURDSALL & WAVER'S iron-bolt works, Pemberwick, Conn., near Port Chester. He leaves a family.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 12.—The Prolongation bill has been defeated, and an election will be held this Fall. A motion was made today to reconsider, but lost by a vote of yeas 62, nays 74. There is great rejoicing among the National Republicans.

WASHINGTON.

Operations of the Post-Office Department Last Year—Attorney-General Akerman's Address to Southern Republicans—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Some progress has been made in the Post-office Department with the preparation of the statistics concerning the postal service for the last fiscal year. While the results are necessarily incomplete, enough is known to make it certain that the Department will be able to make a creditable financial showing. The deficits will certainly fall below those of the previous year, and the expenditures will fall within the appropriations, notwithstanding a very considerable extension of mail facilities in the South and West by the establishment of new offices, which are necessarily at first a tax upon the revenues of the Department. During the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, the number of post-offices has been increased by 1,402, and there are now in operation 1,768 more offices than were in existence at the beginning of the present Administration, although during this period 963 offices have been discontinued. The greater part of the new offices are in the South, but some of the Western States show a rapid increase. The largest number established in any one State during the past year was in Kansas, which showed an increase of 200.

MR. AKERMAN TO THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Lincoln Hall was about one-fourth filled tonight to listen to Attorney-General AKERMAN'S address to the Southern Republicans. Mr. AKERMAN'S speech was closely argumentative, and directed mainly to questions which principally interest the South. He discussed at some length the positions assumed by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in his recently-published book, classifying Mr. STEVENS' ideas with those held by CALHOUN, and characterizing him as a superannuated politician. Among those who were present listening to the delivery of this address were Gens. SHERMAN and HOWARD, Senator SPENCER, with many heads of Bureaus and holders of subordinate positions under the Government.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following are the receipts and expenditures of the Government by warrants for the quarter ending June 30, 1870:

Receipts.	
Customs	$52,424,294 42
Internal revenue	61,728,254 42
Lands	962,046 55
Miscellaneous sources	3,183,364 88
Loans and Treasury notes	310,604 87
Repayments by Disbursing Officers of money advanced	1,360,604 39
Balance in Treasury March 31, 1870	118,832,213 76
Total receipts	$238,811,483 29
Expenditures.	
Civil and miscellaneous	$13,898,184 33
War	17,737,382 71
Navy	4,996,253 10
Indians and pensions	2,859,471 79
Interest on Public debt	26,203,470 32
Purchase of United States bonds	18,970,494 44
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1870	149,502,471 60
Redemption of public debt	4,552,795 00
Total	$238,811,483 29

The balance in the Treasury March 31, 1870, by this statement, is $5,945,739 03 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of April 1, 1870; and the balance in the Treasury June 30, 1870, by this statement, is $7,781,355 55 in excess of the balance as published in the debt statement of July 1, 1870. These differences are accounted for by the fact that the expenditures are all known and included in the monthly debt statement, while the receipts (being taken from the returns in the office at the close of business the last day of each month) do not include the entire receipts for the quarter.

PERSONAL.

Secretary ROBESON left here, this evening, for New-Jersey to spend several days at his home, after which he will visit Secretary FISH at his residence.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Mule-Spinners' Strike at Fall River—An Appeal to the Public.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from Fall River on the 11th inst., gives the following particulars of the mule-spinners' strike in that city:

"Three weeks ago the mule-spinners employed in the various cotton mills of this city struck work on account of a reduction in their wages, which they deemed unjust. Their strike threw the weavers, card-room hands and other employes out of work, and today 7,000 or 8,000 operatives are 'on the streets,' besides 1,000 or 1,200 who have left town to seek employment elsewhere. The City of Fall River is noted the country over for its immense production of cotton goods—almost wholly print cloths—no less than twenty mills running over half a million of spindles and 12,000 looms being occupied with this manufacture, producing upward of 100,000,000 yards per annum, and giving employment to probably 10,000 operatives in the various departments. These are, by name, the Fall River, Troy, Quequechau, Pocasset, Annawan, Massasoit, Metacomet, Fall River Print Works, Watuppa, American Linen Company's Union, Granite, Tecumseh, Robeson, Durfee, Mount Hope, Davol, Merchants' and Mechanics' Mills. Of these, the Troy, the oldest of the corporations, and which ordinarily runs about 40,000 spindles and about 1,000 looms, employing over 500 hands, is now running from one-quarter to one-third its machinery, and the Davol, which runs about 1,400 spindles and 300 looms, employing about 200 hands, is in full operation. Aside from these not a spindle whirls or loom vibrates in all these vast and massive factories. On the 29th of June the mill-owners notified their hands of a reduction in their wages to take effect on the 5th, and in some mills on the 1st of July, those of the spinners being cut down about seven and a half per cent., and those of the weavers exactly ten per cent. The weavers manifested no disposition to refuse working at the reduced rate, but the mule spinners, being the only class of operatives with a trades union—the Mule Spinners' Operative Association—at once met and prepared the following memorial, which was on the following day presented to the agent of each mill:

> SIR: We, the spinners in your employ, do most respectfully desire that you will take into consideration our present rate of wages, together with the high rents and other necessaries of life, and the reduction you have now offered to us, which will make it almost impossible for us to support ourselves and families. Again, sir, we think the merits of the mule spinner are not properly understood. Take, for instance, the length of time he has to devote to acquire a practical knowledge of his trade, and the small pay he receives during all those long years of weary toil. Take any other trade outside the mill, and see if they have devoted the same number of years to acquire it as we have, and whether we are on a par with them in any respect. Or take any other branch of industry in the mill, and see if they commence on the same pay, or devote the same number of years, as we do. Then, Sir, you must admit that we have some grounds for complaint. Then, in conclusion, we hope that you will take into consideration your offered reduction, as we think it unjust and unreasonable, and as such, we cannot quietly submit to it. The bearer of this requires an immediate answer.
>
> THE SPINNERS IN YOUR EMPLOY.
>
> SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION ROOM, FALL RIVER, June 30, 1870. [Seal.]

To this reply was made by the masters that they could do nothing for them at this time, when, on the 7th of July, the following conclusive memorial was handed in by the mule-spinners:

> SIR: We, the spinners in your employ, having considered your answer to our memorial, stating that you can do nothing for us at this time, we as a body are unanimous that the state of the markets does not warrant so great a reduction as now offered to us.
>
> We believe that the question in dispute can be more amicably settled if you will condescend to appoint five of your number to meet an equal number of spinners and discuss the question pro and con, and if you can prove to us that there is a just cause for the reduction, we are willing to submit to it.
>
> At a general meeting of the spinners of this city, held in Bay State Hall on the 2d of July, 1870, it was unanimously resolved that we ask you to give us one-third of the reduction back or take this memorial as two weeks' notice.
>
> The bearers of this memorial will receive any communication emanating from you on the question.
>
> Respectfully yours,
>
> THE SPINNERS IN YOUR EMPLOY.
>
> SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION ROOM, FALL RIVER, July 7, 1870. [Seal.]

No answer being given to this, the spinners gave notice that they should "turn out" in two weeks unless the full prices heretofore paid were continued. Of course the latter alternative would have necessitated a complete backing down on the part of the proprietors, to which they would not assent, and accordingly, on the 21st July the spinners left the mills, and the other operatives, being all dependent on them for work, left also.

Since the men have been on strike, their Executive Committee has held daily sessions in the rooms of the Association, in a wooden building on Main-street, near Bedford. They manifest a complete willingness to make public a statement of their side of the matter, which, they assert, is based on resistance to an unjust attempt of the manufacturers to crush them for their advocacy of, and their labors and expenditures for, the Ten-hour bill last Winter. They express a determination to fight the thing through, believing that in the end they will be able to obtain at least the old rates, either here or elsewhere. They assert that there was no necessity for the cut-down, cotton having fallen at least 1 cent on a pound, and print cloths risen 1 cent on a yard within a few weeks—both changes being in favor of the manufacturer.

In furtherance of their objects, the Committee have issued the following:

AN APPEAL

> *To the Factory Operatives and Working People in General*: Fellow working men and women, we appeal to you for sympathy and support, hoping you will assist us in struggling against a reduction in our wages of from [illegible] to ten per cent. Said reduction we consider to be unjust and uncalled for at the present time, knowing that we are already paid below the average price paid in all New-England previous to the reduction. Having used all the available means in our power to come to an amicable adjustment of our grievances before resorting to any rash course, and being treated with silent contempt, we were compelled to take the steps we have. There is not a manufacturing town, city, or hamlet in all New-England, where the factory people have to work as hard as they do in Fall River. Fellow-workingmen, it is well understood that the factory people of Fall River have labored hard for the last two years for an effective ten-hour law for women and children; the result of which is fresh in all your memories. Our employers, knowing this, retaliated on us by putting this reduction on our former wages, in order to defeat us in our efforts to continue our agitation of the ten-hour law, knowing as we do that the present state of the markets does not justify the said reduction. Fellow-working men and women, we now appeal to your benevolence to assist us to support our wives and children, while fighting the battles of right against might. Subscriptions will be thankfully received for the above object by the delegates appointed to receive donations. The delegates appointed to take up subscriptions will have books bearing the signature of the Association. All contributions coming through any other source will be addressed,
>
> MULE SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION,
> Lock Box No. 27, Fall River, Mass.

THE LAST COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

Further Particulars of the Pottsville Horror—Several Men Killed and Fatally Injured.

The Pottsville correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives the following additional particulars of the shocking colliery accident which occurred there on the 10th inst.:

The scene was the New-Philadelphia Gate Vein Colliery of Hein & Glassmire, formerly Gay & Hein, at New-Philadelphia, six miles east of this place. It was about 4½ P. M., and the men, who had quit work for the day, were being hoisted to the surface by means of the cage used to raise and lower the coal cars, when suddenly a portion of the hoisting machinery gave way. The ascending cage, which was then about 225 feet from the bottom of the mine, stopped, fell back, stopped again for an instant, and then went rushing down with its living freight into the black depths from which it had just risen. At the bottom of the shaft is the "sump" or reservoir, which collects the drainage of the mine, containing at this time five or six feet of water, and into this went cage and men, while nearly 400 feet of wire rope was coiled on top of them. The men at the bottom hastened to the relief of their companions, but found themselves almost powerless to aid them. Three were rescued in a dying condition. One, after three or four efforts, succeeded in freeing himself from the superincumbent rope, and at once bestirred himself to rescue others, but discovered, when he tried to stand, that his left leg was broken, and his right ankle badly sprained. Another, his lips just above the surface of the fast-rising water, called lustily to those about him to help him out or start the pump; but three strong men tried in vain to raise him up, and the pump refused to answer their repeated signals. Ten minutes after another attempt to draw him out of the wreck met with easy success. The drowning men, who had gripped him so firmly before, had relaxed their grasp forever. This man, with a sixth who had also been withdrawn from the sump, crawled, with some assistance, up a steep and difficult "man-way" to the surface; but both sustained severe internal injuries, and this morning the first was reported dead and the second in a dangerous condition. Their names were WM. MATHEWS and PATRICK DAY. The rest of the wounded were obliged to remain in the mine until a new rope could be procured and a temporary apparatus rigged, and it was not until 8 o'clock that they were finally raised to the surface. Three died during the night; the fourth, ALBERT KOCH, had had presence of mind enough, when he felt the cage going down, to grasp an iron bar above his head and draw himself up until the bar was level with his breast. The shock at the bottom loosed his hold, but not until the velocity of his fall was so checked that he escaped with less injuries than any of the others. These men were recovered without difficulty, but there were still six men under the water in the sump, and all efforts to find their bodies were unavailing, until the broken machinery was again started and the heavy chain was slowly lifted up. Then the bodies were found, after considerable search, and at five o'clock this morning the last one was raised out of the horrible pit, and the weary workers went home to rest. The dead are: John Mathews, Elisha Manuel, John Roper, Jacob Kline, David Jones, John McGinley, George Stout, Hugh McAnulty and Thomas Quigley. Wm. Mathews was fatally injured, and is now reported dead. The wounded are Albert Koch and Patrick Day. The cause of the accident was a defective tooth on the pinion-wheel—a small wheel on the fly-wheel shaft, which geared into the drum-wheel. The rope which raised and lowered the cage was brought up from the shaft, passed over a pulley above the mouth of the shaft, and then wound round a huge cylinder of wood, called the drum, a band of iron teeth encircling one end of which is sometimes called the drum-wheel; but in this case the drum-wheel was a large cog-wheel fitted to the end of the drum.

There was a flaw in the iron of the pinion-wheel, and the tooth which covered it having been weakened by repeated thumps of its big neighbor, gave way at last, carrying two sound teeth with it. This caused a slipping of the machinery, and when the broken place came round again, the jar broke out a segment of the drum-wheel, in which, also, two or three ugly flaws are plainly visible. Somebody's iron was not first quality. When the drum-wheel broke the engine had no longer any control over the machinery, and its movements were now controlled entirely by the big plummet away down there in the shaft, with a dozen men clinging to it, half-way between daylight and death. That the weight was sufficient to excite very rapid action on the part of the machinery, is evident from the appearance of things in that engine-house now. The rope ran off the drum so rapidly that the solid oak planks of which it was built were torn asunder and broken into pieces, iron bars and wooden beams were shattered like pipestems, and the roof and side wall were torn down and flung in indiscriminate chaos among the wreck. Fortunately, the engine was uninjured, and so was the pump-shaft, whose wheel geared into the pinion wheel on the side opposite to the drum-wheel. The pump was thrown out of gear and the shaft on which the pump-wheel revolved was made to do duty as a drum. By careful management and slow running, the pinion-wheel was made to work, notwithstanding its imperfect condition, and did good service in bringing up the men. If there had been proper grappling irons attached to the cage it would have been held by them and the accident would not have happened. But, you see, none of these things were where they should have been, and so ten men are dead and nobody is to blame. It was a small colliery, and could not be expected to have all these costly contrivances. But there was a hole in the ground, and a deep one—110 yards deep—and a steep one. I have called it a shaft, and so does the mine inspector in his last report; but it is really a slope, pitching 75°, then 70°, then 80°—and men rode up and down this crooked chimney every day, because the "man-way" provided for them was so steep and inconvenient that they would rather risk their lives than use it. It is a dangerous mine in other respects, too. Four men have been burned in it by fire-damp explosions this Summer—one of them fatally.

It looks to an outsider as if the whole establishment was badly in need of reconstruction, but the people in the vicinity, not excepting the families of the sufferers, have no word of blame for the operators, Messrs. HEIN & GLASSMIRE. On the contrary, they express great sympathy for their misfortunes, and seem to think they have rather more than their share of "bad luck." It is probable that the colliery, like Avondale, is no worse than many others which have hitherto had better "luck."

Domestic Tragedy at Providence—A Jealous Husband Shoots Himself and Wife.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 11.

A terrible tragedy occurred about 8 o'clock last evening in a small cottage house, No. 170 Atwell's-avenue, in which resides, as a boarder, with his wife's mother, RICHARD ARNOLD, a young man employed as an overseer in the works of the American Screw Company. It seems, from such information as we are able to gather, that yesterday ARNOLD and his wife went together down the river, where something occurred that aroused his jealous passions, which had before occasionally been manifested. His anger was somewhat inflamed by strong drink, and they were overheard to be in sharp altercation as they were going homeward along the streets. Soon after reaching home, ARNOLD went across the street and got another dram, and was then ready for the deed of violence and blood which he had occasionally threatened when in his jealous frenzy. Returning to the house, he called his wife from the bed-room, and as she came out he fired a revolver at her at short range, the ball entering the abdomen of the unfortunate victim. As she turned to escape, the wretch fired again and another ball entered her back. He was then grappled by JAMES GARLAND, a brother-in-law, who endeavored to disarm him, but without success. The murderer then put the pistol to his own forehead, and lodged a ball at least five inches deep in his own head. Of course there was great alarm and excitement, the family being plunged in the deepest distress, and the neighborhood stirred into sympathetic action. Chief-of-Police GROSS was soon at the scene, doing whatever was proper to be done under the awful circumstances. At last accounts both the wounded parties were alive—the woman, entirely conscious, screaming with agony and praying to die; while the man was apparently in a stupor, the swift forerunner of death. We understand that the surgeons have little hope that the life of the woman can be saved, although the case may take a favorable turn. The man, it is understood, must die. The parties have been married about seven years, and although children have been born to them, [illegible] the wife's condition is such as should have inspired the tenderest consideration on the part of the husband.

The Death of "Little Nell"—A Letter from Dickens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling that anything before unpublished touching the life and works of that great man who has done so much to elevate the lowly, encourage the virtuous and rebuke the proud and haughty; over whose writings we have laughed and wept and wondered, while our hearts have ever been softened and made better, I send you this copy of a note written and signed by his own hand—CHARLES DICKENS. It was written in answer to a note of inquiry by my brother, STANLEY SMITH, since deceased, at that time an editor in Albany. The original is in the possession of Rev. Dr. W. B. SPRAGUE, to whom it was presented by my brother, as a valuable addition to the doctor's extensive collection of autographs.

J. HYATT SMITH.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Aug. 8, 1870.

CARLTON HOUSE, NEW-YORK. Feb. 12, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: Let me say, in answer to your letter, that the wanderings, history and death of Nell are quite imaginary and wholly fictitious. That many of the feelings which grow out of this little story, and are suggested by it, are familiar to me I need scarcely say. The grave has closed over very deep affection and strong love of mine. So far, and no farther, there is truth in it. I do not usually answer questions, having this reference, so freely. But yours is an honest letter, I believe. Therefore I give you an honest answer.

Your friend,
CHARLES DICKENS.

MR. J. STANLEY SMITH, Albany, N. Y.

Vessels Detained on Account of Yellow Fever.

The following report of vessels detained on account of yellow fever, was received by the Quarantine Commissioners yesterday afternoon:

HEALTH OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT, Aug. 12, 1870.

Richard Schell, Esq., President Commissioners of Quarantine:

SIR: The following vessels, from ports infected with yellow fever, have been detained at this quarantine since last report:

Aug. 7.—Brig *Ceres*, from St. Jago twenty-one days, with sugar. Was in St. Jago fifteen days. Three of the crew had fever while in port.

Aug. 7.—Bark *Morning Star*, from St. Jago nineteen days, with sugar and molasses. Had all her crew at different times in the hospital at St. Jago. Left St. Jago July 15, and same day RICHARD O'ROURKE took sick, and died on the 24th.

Aug. 9.—Steam-ship *Rapidan*, with sugar and tobacco from Havana.

Aug. 9.—Brig *Oliver Cutts*, from Port-au-Prince fifteen days, with logwood. Was in port three weeks, and had one man sick. Left July 24. Next day LAWRENCE MORRISON, cook, took sick, and died Aug. 2.

Aug. 9.—Bark *White Wing*, from Havana eleven days, with sugar. Had two of the crew sick on the passage. Was forty days in Havana, during which time the remainder of the crew, the Captain and his wife were in hospital, sick with yellow fever.

Aug. 9.—Schooner *Royal Arch*, from Havana ten days, with sugar. Was thirty days in port, and had several of the crew sick. The mate also was in hospital with yellow fever.

Aug. 10.—Steam-ship *City of Merida*, from Sisal and Havana. Was two days in Havana.

Aug. 10.—Steam-ship *Missouri*, from Havana, —.

Aug. 11.—Brig *Naiad*, from Cienfuegos seventeen days. Has one case of small-pox.

Aug. 11.—Brig *Annie Foyen*, from Santos via Hampton Roads sixty-one days, with coffee. Was in Santos sixty-four days. The Captain and four men were in hospital in Santos. Two men died in hospital. All well on arrival.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. CARNOCHAN.

Festival of the Liederkranz at Jones' Wood.

Jones' Wood was attractively decorated with Chinese lanterns, last evening, and was well filled with a company of German merry-makers, assembled there on the occasion of the second Summer night's festival given by the Liederkranz Society, during the present season. The streets leading to the grounds were lighted with magnesian burners, and the entrance was brilliantly illuminated. The large open platform in the interior of the wood was surrounded by several hundred small hanging lanterns, and was also hung with flags and banners, making, with the crowd of jocund dancers who were gathered beneath them, a very brilliant scene, and contrasting to fine advantage with the dark trees and river in the background. The rain threatened to interrupt the festivities at the start, but fortunately ceased about 9 o'clock, after which time the dancing was kept up with unabated vigor until a late hour. Previous to the terpsichorean pleasure, the members of the society united in singing "The Sentinel on the Rhine," and "What is the German's Fatherland," under the leadership of Mr. PAUR. The songs were rendered in German, and created a great amount of patriotic enthusiasm on the part of the listeners. Messrs. GRAFF, ARENS, and CLASSEN conducted the arrangements at the festival, and gave general enjoyment to every one who attended.

Personal.

Gen. Eli S. Parker, Indian Commissioner, Lieut. Commander Wise, U. S. N., and Sidney Andrews, Washington, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, and Col. Phayre, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House. Commander Temple, U. S. N., is at the Everett House. John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*, is at the St. James Hotel. J. C. Rives, Washington; Col. Thorington, of Alabama, and Capt. Wallace, U. S. Marines, are at the Astor House. Gen. C. A. Whittier, of Boston, is at the Albemarle House. Judge Low, of Middletown, N. Y., and John Jay Knox, Washington, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Prof. McCulloch, of Virginia, and Col. S. M. Johnson, Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

Eighth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society.

The Executive Committee of the Eighth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society met last evening at No. 100 Prince-street, Mr. B. SPEYER in the chair. President SPEYER was elected to represent the Eighth Ward in the Convention to be held at Chicago on the 18th of August. The amount of subscription reported for the past week is $364, which has been handed to the Treasurer, WM. MEYER.

The Latest Census Returns.

The following is a list of the census returns yesterday:

Enumerator.	Ward.	District.	Population.
James McCabe	XV.	3	2,588
A. D. North	XVIII.	4	4,060
John Downey	XXII.	16	3,657

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY, Aug. 14,) will contain the usual variety of miscellaneous matter suitable for Sunday reading, with all the news by telegraph, the mails, and from our own correspondents and reporters, including the latest war reports from Europe. Of its contents will be

Several columns of extracts from current literary magazines and papers, domestic and foreign, and new books, with a couple of stories, under the familiar head "Current Literature;"—

An article entitled SOMETHING ABOUT PERFUMERY: Origin and History of its Use; Amounts Imported and Manufactured in this Country Annually; Where the American Establishments Are and What They Produce; The Evil Fruits of Excessive Taxation and Defective Legislation on Our Trade;—

Another on: OLD PAULUS HOOK; Jersey City as it Appeared Fifty Years Ago; Revolutionary Reminiscences; Horse-racing, Bull-fighting, Fox-hunting, and other Sports of Olden Times;—

A third on: TAKING THE CENSUS; History and Importance of Statistics; The Laws on the Subject; Instructions of the Marshal and his Assistants; Difficulties of the Work;—

Full report of the Races at Saratoga; Theatrical and Musical Notes; Military Gossip of especial interest to the National Guard; Religious and Foreign News Summaries, &c., &c.

The SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES has a large and steadily increasing circulation, and is consequently an excellent advertising medium. Advertisers who intend using its columns will note the rule that all advertisements must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8½ o'clock this evening to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour stomach and all bowel affections are speedily cured by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the Summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe and easily administered. Sold by all druggists.

A Blessing to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind-colic, corrects acidity, and by giving rest and health to the child comforts the mother.

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MARRIED.

TAYLOR—SMITH.—On Wednesday, 10th inst., by Rev. Charles Barstow, at the country-seat of the bride's father, Hamilton, N. Y., THEODORE F. W. TAYLOR to HELEN T., daughter of Adon Smith, all of New-York City.

DIED.

BARRY.—On Aug. 12, LEWIS PEABODY, infant son of Robert P. and Julia K. Barry, aged 14 months, 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 237 East 17th-st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 4 P. M.

DRISLER.—WILLIAM DRISLER, in Greenburg, Westchester County, on Friday morning, Aug. 12.

Funeral services at his late residence on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 4½ o'clock.

DELANO.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Aug. 12, at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, MOREAU DELANO, of this City.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

ERWIN.—On Friday, Aug. 12, MARGARET J. ERWIN, aged 2 years and 28 days.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from No. 325 5th-av. Friends and relatives invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

FARRAR.—At Lancaster, Mass., on the 12th inst., of typhoid fever, CHARLES F. FARRAR, of Brooklyn, aged 23.

Funeral at Pepperell, Mass, on Sunday.

HERMITE.—At Rouen, France, on the 17th of July, SARAH, wife of Leon Hermite, and daughter of the late George S. Hamilton, of this City.

McBRIEN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 10, ARTHUR McBRIEN, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 226 West Houston-st.

MILLER.—On Friday, 12th inst., in this City, JENNIE, wife of E. F. Miller, daughter of Wm. Waltermire, Esq., aged 25 years.

Notice of funeral in this evening and Sunday papers.

PEARSALL.—At Pearsalls, L. I., Wednesday, Aug. 10, GEORGIA, daughter of Wright and Rebecca Pearsall.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at the Rockville Centre M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock. Trains on South-side Railroad leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, at 10 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Pearsalls at 5:25.

PIERSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, CORNELIA L., wife of John S. Pierson, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 125 West 41st-st.

SANFORD.—On Thursday, 11th inst., GEORGE W., son of the late Capt. Menemon Sanford, in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Harriet Sanford, (Flushing Bay, near Astoria, L. I.,) on Monday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at steam-boat landing, Astoria, to meet the 1½ o'clock boat from Peck-slip, New-York.

STANSBURY.—On Friday, Aug. 12, 1870, EMILY STANSBURY, daughter of the late Daniel and Sarah Stansbury.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. J. Merian, No. 22 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

STOUT.—At Madison, N. J., on Friday morning, THEODORE B., eldest son of A. V. and Almira H. Stout, and member of the firm of Stout & Dickinson, aged 31.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 14 East 41st-st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

YARD.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 11, 1870, EMMA COOPER YARD, wife of Wesley Sterling Yard, of New-York City, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 46 West 9th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

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CURRENT NOTES.

Hydrophobia has been quite prevalent at New-Haven this season.

The oil fever is again raging in Iowa. Several wells have recently been discovered.

The colony of New-Sweden, in Maine, is said to be flourishing very satisfactorily.

The census, so far, shows that most of the towns in Rhode Island have had an increase of population since 1865.

Government clothing, valued at $3,000, was recently stolen from a public office at Chicago. It was subsequently recovered.

An inventive genius at Eau Claire, Wis., recently attempted to draw highwines with a lighted candle. The experiment cost $25,000.

Jackson, Mich., is at length about to have a $15,000 brewery. The projectors have been "brewing" over the matter for some time.

On Friday of last week, a man killed twenty-eight rattlesnakes within a short distance from Council Bluffs, Iowa. The story was not corroborated.

The total population of Chicago proves to be no greater than 306,605, which includes 3,617 colored persons—rather a come down from the high estimates of the newspapers.

The towns upon the line of the Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railroad, Illinois, have subscribed $205,000 to aid its speedy construction.

ALEXANDER MCCABE, of Savannah, Ga., was recently made the recipient of a handsome gold medal, in recognition of his services in having saved the life of J. T. TIMONS, of that city.

The 11 o'clock day delivery at Boston has had to be temporarily discontinued, owing to the illness of the letter-carriers from the extreme heat.

A Maltese cat in Indiana, a short time since, had a severe encounter with a large black snake, and came off victorious, without having been once bitten, although the contest had lasted for more than half an hour.

The Montezuma (N. Y.) Salt Mines have three distinct veins of saline water, distant from the surface 211 feet, 226 feet and 500 feet. The production is 150 gallons, of twenty-two ounces of salt to the gallon, per minute.

Two colored boys were arrested a few days since at Richmond, Va., for having attempted to throw a down mail train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad off the track, two miles from Hanover Court-house.

An aged woman recently destroyed her life at St. Louis, Mo. She had suffered for years from a cancer in the stomach, and finding that there was no possible chance of recovery, threw herself into a pond.

An exchange hopes that the William and Mary College may have a season of prosperity commensurate with her claims upon the Southern people as one of the few remaining influences of the consecrated past.

An Indiana lady named HOPE lately became insane from the study of women's rights. If she had devoted her attention to any other subject there might be more reason to "hope" for her recovery.

JOHN W. COOKINGHAM, a young man fresh from the seminary at Utica, was arrested for perjury, at Albany, a day or two ago. The amount to be gained by the operation would not exceed $30, which is rather a small "stake" to lose a reputation upon.

The case of KING vs. KING, at Hartford, Conn., has resulted in the granting of a divorce to Mrs. KATIE M. KING. The report of the committee appointed by the Court was to the effect that the conduct of the defendant had been such as to defeat the marriage relation.

Cultivated farms in Nebraska can be purchased by settlers at from $10 to $100, Government lands from $2 50 to $5, and railroad lands from $5 25 to $7, per acre. A correspondent says that like all other States, they have an oversupply of doctors and lawyers.

A singular marriage was recently solemnized in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, at the desire of the bride, who had promised her mother that she never would marry the bridegroom "on the face of the earth." The recess of the cave where the ceremony was performed has since been known as the "Bridal Chamber."

At the Mount de Chantal Convent, near Wheeling, Va., there is at present a young lady named GUBERRE, who has a voice of such surpassing beauty that her seclusion has been invaded by scores of managers and agents, with tempting offers to "bring her out," but so far she has resisted all overtures, and declares that she desires to end her life in peace.

Our Jersey City ghost sensation, having been republished by the Meriden (Conn.) newspapers, has already borne fruit in that exceedingly pleasant little city. During the past week the mansion of the Mayor, which enjoys the advantage of a front and rear entrance, has been disturbed by the continual ringing of bells. The door-bells have been rung while guards were placed upon them, and nothing could be seen. The poor Mayor is at his wits' ends to know what to do under the circumstances. The Spiritualists will probably claim that he has left some departed spirit at his door too long, and that he is now revenging the insult.

The correspondence between Gen. JOHN A. DIX and President GRANT, in reference to the railroad bond tax in Iowa has just been published. A report having been circulated that the President would not enforce the laws for the collection of the tax referred to, if resisted by citizens, Gen. DIX, under date of June 11, wrote to him for a denial of the same. In his reply the President says: "It is hardly necessary for me to deny such a statement. I would hardly invite a community to resist laws which I am sworn to execute. I do, however, emphatically deny the report, and state further, that if it becomes my duty to use force to execute the laws in Iowa, or any other State, I shall do so without hesitation."

A conditional marriage was solemnized some time since in Morgan County, Mo., the contracting parties being a Mr. JOHN P. RAIN and a Mrs. JANE BRUNER. Mrs. BRUNER has already been married twice. The first husband is dead and the second divorced, but Mrs. BRUNER not being without hopes of a final reconciliation between herself and Mr. BRUNER, stipulated with Mr. RAIN that if such a reconciliation were to be sought by Mr. BRUNER, he should resign his right, title and interest in her without the formality of another divorce. In future the probability is that this singular woman will have a good deal of "Rain," but very little sunshine.

A beautiful maiden at Lansingburg, N. Y., having been afflicted with the addresses of two lovers, usually about the same time, adopted rather a novel means of ridding herself of them. A few evenings since they called at her residence in their best black suits. She left them together on pretense of going upstairs, and in a few minutes the servant-maid made bold to enlist their services in the removal of some flour in the kitchen. They went to work willingly, and the maid found so many additional jobs for them to do, that the poor fellows were finally glad enough to escape from the house without seeing the object of their affections. They never went again.

A writer in the Hamilton, Canada, *Times*, signing himself "A. Fiddles, D. D.," and dating his communication from Dundas, seems to think that England does not care enough about the Canadians to avenge the wrongs which the foolish policy of the Dominion Government has brought upon them. "What she thinks of a Canadian," says the writer, "we all know, when she refuses to defend us against the foes which her misgovernment of Ireland has raised up against us. The life of a Canadian is not a very precious thing in the eyes of a GLADSTONE or a BRIGHT, and the sooner the truth is known the better is it for all parties."

In the last number of the *National Standard*, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS gives out as his opinion that temperance and the struggle between capital and labor will probably form the basis of the next political parties. "At one time," says Mr. PHILLIPS, "whether women should have the ballot seemed likely to be the next political question. And no doubt that movement is writing its own rapid victory on every statute book. Still no separate political party for that purpose is proposed anywhere. If any new and infamous outrage on woman, like the Contagious Diseases laws of Great Britain, should rouse popular feeling here, possibly on such a wave the movement might rise immediately to distinct political character. It is more probable that gradual changes in the laws will render any such mustering into political ranks unnecessary."

Mr. J. POPE HODNETT's encouraging speech on the condition of Dakota, and the advantages it offers for settlers, has been quite severely dealt with by a "friend" at Chicago, who declares that he could not allow the wind-bag of Mr. HODNETT to go any longer without sticking a pin in it. He claims that an investigating committee had reported adversely to Dakota.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, the following property was sold by JAMES M. MILLER: Two lots adjoining each other, each 25x100, on the north side of Seventy-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, for $5,455. With this exception, no business was done in any class of real estate. The attendance at the Exchange was small. The week closes dull, but with a slight prospect of improvement during the coming week.

Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL, of this City, sold at private sale during the month of July the following suburban property:

New-Ashford, Westchester County.

John Vincent's, hotel farm, 100 acres	$60,000
Dr. Hammond's, hotel farm, 25 acres	20,000
Mrs. Hall's, hotel farm, 85 acres	22,000
Miss Julia Bartlet, (a part,) hotel farm, 28 acres	8,000
Mrs. Lyman D. Brown, hotel farm, 15 acres	9,000
W. & C. Buckhout's, hotel farm, 160 acres	34,000
A. D. Nelson's, hotel farm, 188 acres	55,000

At Pleasantville.

S. O. Baker's estate, hotel farm, 280 acres	$36,000

At Long Branch, N. J.

Rev. A. Weismell's property, 10 acres	$30,000
Rev. A. Weismell's property, 6 acres	12,000

Brooklyn.

2d-place, near Clinton-st., h. and l	$25,000

The same firm also recently sold in this City a brown-stone house on Madison-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, for the sum of $50,000.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2 lots, n. s. 73d-st., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 25x100	$5,455

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Columbia-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Houston-st., 18.9x100	$12,000
12th-st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	14,950
27th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	15,000
53d-st., n. s., 64 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5	16,000
75th-st., s. s., 234 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.9x102	10,000
118th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x96.11	5,000
3d-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 86th-st., 22x100, ½ part	8,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bond-st., w. s., 90 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 20x50	$5,300
Chestnut-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100	3,750
Conselyea-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Leonard-st	1,200
Conover-st., s.e. s.,60 ft. n. e. of Partition-st., 20x95	750
Ewen-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Jackson-st., 25x100 Skillman-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 50x100 Ewen and Jackson sts., s. e. corner, 100x100	10,000
Elliott-place, e. s., 150 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20.10x100	8,500
Greene-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 25x100	1,500
Halsey-st., n. s., 187 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17x100	4,000
Rutledge-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 100x200	8,000
Rodney-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 22x100	2,000
17th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 200x180	30,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 257 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	5,000
Clermont-av., No. 102, 18x100	5,000
4th-av., e. s., 96 ft. s. of 9th-st., 19x60	6,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Saw-mill River road, adjoining M. Smith's, 30 acres	$8,000

Morrisania.

7th-st., s. s., part of lot No. 110, Morrisania, 90x100	$3,000

Mamaroneck.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, first sub., Grand Park	$4,000

New-Rochelle.

New-Rochelle to Pelham road, s. s., adjoining M. J. Thornton's	$3,000

West Farms.

Prospect-av., w. s., lot No. 65, map of village of Fordham, 50x108	$456

Westchester.

William's Bridge road, w. s., adjoining W. T. Rond's, 96x153	$5,961
Fairmount-av., n. e. s., lot No. 30, Fairmount, 100x200	2,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Lots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 312; lots Nos. 46, 13, 14, 15, block No. 339; lots Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 34, 41, 57, block No. 343, map of Mary E. Sisson's property	$34,530
Colden-st., n. s., lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4, block No. 11, Bramhall's map	10,000

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 27, 28, block No. 46; lots Nos. 23, 24, block No. 49; lots Nos. 29 and 30, block No. 82; lot No. 18, block No. 59, Custer estate	$2,800

Harrison.

Clinton and Madison sts., n. e. corner, 250x100	$1,400

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements; grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable; price $9,000, $1,800 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, MASS., an elegant residence, beautifully located near the churches, schools and railway station; house modern and complete, surroundings perfect, price moderate. Inquire of Hon. S. Williston, near the premises, or Williston, Knight & Co., No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A NICE COTTAGE-house, containing nine rooms and cellar; water in the kitchen; a good yard and garden; fruit, flowers, &c.; situated near Wilmington, Del., on the Brandywine. For particulars address R. WARDELL, Locust Valley, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND dairy farm of ninety acres, five miles from Poughkeepsie, three miles from New-Hamburg. For particulars apply to R. S. & J. T. VAN WYCK, New-Hamburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$5,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

RIVERDALE.—A PLACE OF EIGHT acres, with 1,700 feet of street front; house large; water, gas and burglar alarm. Apply to the owner on the premises, H. L. ATHERTON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A COTTAGE, NEATLY FURNISHED, on the Hudson River Railroad, below Irvington, wanted, from Oct. 1 to May 1; must be within five minutes' walk of depot and rent moderate. Address "S. P. A.," Box No. 2,840 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, A small house between 3d and 7th avs., and below 64th-st.; rent to be from $1,200 to $1,800. Address WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY TWO OR MORE LOTS below 59th-st., at a moderate price; also, one to build a stable on. Address WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 595 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
BY AUCTION OF
900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS
IN THE CITY OF
SCRANTON, PENN.,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 23 to 26 feet 8 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, is now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
GREAT ADJOURNED SALE,
BERRY FARM, CARLSTADT, N. J.,
THURSDAY, Aug. 18,
At 1 o'clock, on premises.
JOHNSON & MILLER

Will positively sell the balance of the BERRY FARM, near Carlstadt Depot, consisting of 500 choice lots, as above, without limit or reservation. Free excursion. Free collation. Terms easy. Perfect title. Free tickets of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 117 EAST 38TH-ST., BEtween Park and Lexington avs., 22x50x100, and No. 69 West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x50x100, with Butler's pantry extension. Both recently overhauled, papered, painted and frescoed. Also, the new houses Nos. 322 and 324 Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts., 19x70x100. Apply to the owner, CHARLES DUGGIN, architect, No. 191 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HALF OF A HOUSE OF THIRTEEN rooms, divided to suit, in Dean-st., Brooklyn; 15 minutes' walk from South Ferry; house in good order, with all the modern improvements, and in an excellent neighborhood; rent $375 to a genteel American family. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Alabama 8 per Cent. GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, in American gold, and secured by first mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road, franchises, depots, lands and other property of every kind, in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama, which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit, 50 MILES of which have been finished, equipped, and so received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these Bonds, specially provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 183 miles long to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in DIRECT line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds and interest is $2,500,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama and the high rate of interest, makes THE BEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

A limited number of these Bonds are for sale at 95 and accrued interest, by Messrs.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also, some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 31 Broadway.

WANTED—$12,000, ON LAND NEAR NEW-York, worth $30,000. Address SECURITY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$600,000
Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 89 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.
PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold.
J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run.

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Aug. 4, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the bonds of this State.

Bids will be accepted or rejected and bidders advised promptly.

Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1873, preferred.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.
GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.
J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 15th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

610 gross Brass Screws, from ⅜ inch to 2¼ inches; 1,550 gross Iron Screws, from 1¼ inches to 3½ inches; 50 dozen Brass Till Lock Keys, large; 30 dozen Brass Drawer Locks, each 2½ and 2¾ inches; 30 dozen Brass Padlocks, 2½ inches; 20 gross Black-walnut Knobs, each ½, ¾, 1½ and 2 inches; 50 dozen Brass Cabin-door Hooks, 4 inches; 12 dozen Brass Sash Pulleys, 2 inches; 6 dozen Brass Barrel Bolts, each 6 inches ½-inch barrel, 4 inches ½-inch barrel; 25 dozen Brass Buttons on Plates, 2 inches, and 30 do. 1½ inches; 6 gross Brass Cup Hooks, 2 inches; 10 do. 1½ and 1 inch; 25 dozen pair Brass Flush Drawer Handles, 3 inches; 12 do. Brass Coat and Hat Hooks; 1,200 lbs. Brass Wire, ⅛-inch; 12 dozen Taper Saw Files, each 2½, 3, 3½, 4, and 4½ inches; 6 dozen Ship Augers, N. S., each 4½-inch—3 and 5 inch—8; 12 dozen do. 5½-inch—8; 400 lbs. Spun Cotton; 6 Mill Saws, 7 feet long, 8 inches wide, No. 8 gauge.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master, U. S. N.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.

Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.

Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 26th July, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. e., exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
C. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS, No. 25 SOUTH GAY-ST.,
THIRD FLOOR, BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, the 8th of September, 1870, for excavating a channel-way through a shoal at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, about three miles below Havre de Grace, Md., to a depth not exceeding ten feet.

The amount of material (sand and mud) to be excavated will be about 40,000 cubic yards, more or less, and the distance to which the material is to be transferred will average not to exceed two miles.

Proposals will be for actual amount of material moved and deposited, in accordance with directions of superintending engineer, and will state the least number of cubic yards that will be excavated per month; operations to commence immediately after award of contract, and payments to be made monthly, reserving twenty per cent. till completion of contract.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this office, either by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12½ P. M., on the 8th day of September, 1870, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.
J. H. SIMPSON,
Colonel Engineers and Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES,
UNION BANK BUILDING, BALTIMORE, Md.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of September next ensuing, for the removal of the following "obstructions" from the channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:

At Warwick Bar, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three (3) small schooners, 50, 60 and 80 tons, old measurement.

At Drury's Bluff, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram *Fredericksburg*, sunk with armor, guns, &c., on board; iron gun-boat *Raleigh*, 150 tons, old measurement, sunk with guns, &c., on board; war-steamer *Jamestown*, wooden, 1,200 tons, sunk with guns, &c., on board; steamer *Curtis Peck*, 450 tons, old measurement; schooners *Wythe*, 300 tons; *Roach*, 225 tons; brig 175 tons, and a small schooner of about 80 or 100 tons, name unknown. Also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet high.

At Trent's, or Graveyard Reach, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner *Gallego*, 250 tons, old measurement; wreck of pilot-boat *Plume*, 87 tons, old measurement.

Below Aikens, or Varina, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, part of remains of old Military Bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.

Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their material will be taken in compensation for removing other wrecks which are worthless.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1½ P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions in James River," each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to
Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Union Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

PROPOSALS FOR INCLOSURES AND LODGES FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C., ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

I. Sealed proposals for inclosing the United States Military Asylum (Soldiers' Home) National Cemetery, D. C., the Battle National Cemetery, on 7th-st. Road, Washington, D. C., and the Arlington and Alexandria (Va.) National Cemeteries, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until Sept. 8, 1870, at noon.

The length of the inclosures will be as follows: United States Military Asylum Cemetery, 2,127 lineal feet; Battle Cemetery, 380 lineal feet; Arlington Cemetery, 12,500 lineal feet; Alexandria, 1,730 lineal feet.

Proposals are invited for stone or brick walls,) plans and specifications for which can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster-General,) for iron railings, (designs for which are invited with the bids,) or for hedges.

The bids for planting hedges must specify the hedge-plants intended to be used, and must contain a guaranty to keep them in order for twelve months after planting. The ditches to be prepared immediately, and the hedges to be planted in November next.

II. Proposals are also invited for building a lodge of Seneca stone at each of the National Cemeteries, at the United States Military Asylum, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office.

III. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guaranty of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

IV. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids if unsatisfactory.

V. Proposals should be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Inclosures for National Cemeteries," or "Proposals for Lodges for National Cemeteries," and be addressed to the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

VI. The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at this office, on the 8th of September, 1870, at noon.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major-General
United States Army.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD H. JOHNSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Richard H. Johnson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of September, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1870.
GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk.
au13-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALEB BARSTOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Caleb Barstow, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of August, 1870.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
au6-law3wSa*
No. 315 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the Board of Health, on the 16th of August, for permit to slaughter cattle on the south side of 41st-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
JACOB B. REED.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.—SUFFOLK, ss.—GEORGE ELLIS and als. in Equity vs. THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and als.—Decree appointing Receivers, &c.

This cause came on to be heard on the application of the complainants for the appointment of receivers of all and singular the property of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, [illegible] appearing as counsel for the complainants and sundry other bondholders, J. G. Abbott, Esq., appearing as counsel for said Company, Henry W. Paine, Esq., appearing as counsel for John S. Eldridge, John P. Healy, Esq., appearing as counsel for Thomas Talbot and Moses Kimball, and being fully heard, and the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth being present at the hearing, and interposing no objection to the following decree, and it appearing to the Court that it is necessary for the care and preservation of the property of said company that the same should be placed in the hands of receivers, subject to the further orders of the Court from time to time as occasion may render necessary or proper.

It is now on this second day of August, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy, ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, [illegible] that James W. Converse, [illegible] and Thomas W. Peirce, all of Boston, in said County of Suffolk, and George Talbot Olyphant, of the city, county and State of New-York, and George M. Bartholomew of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, be and they hereby are appointed receivers in this cause, with full power and authority to enter upon and take possession of all and singular the railway of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, together with all its lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, depots, stations, water-tanks, shops, buildings, piers, wharves, locomotives, cars, structures, fences, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, leases, charters, leasehold estates, leasehold rights and property, and all and singular all other property, real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, of the said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and the earnings and incomes thereof and therefrom, including all the moneys, credits, choses in action, evidences of debt, books, deeds, leases, contracts, papers and vouchers of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, [illegible]

And to this end the officers, agents and employes of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company having the custody, possession, care or control of said property [illegible]

And said receivers are empowered to retain and employ such legal counsel and attorneys, agents, servants, laborers, accountants, clerks and assistants, as they may deem necessary [illegible]

That said receivers be authorized to settle, adjust and satisfy all legal and just claims for damages or injuries to persons or property [illegible]

That they enter at once upon and take, and retain possession of the offices of said Company and of all the property, deeds, leases, contracts, books, papers and vouchers of which they are hereby appointed receivers.

That said receivers, acting in good faith under this order, without negligence and in the exercise of reasonable and ordinary prudence and care, shall not be answerable out of their own estates or property [illegible]

It is also further ordered that said receivers shall without unnecessary delay upon entering upon their duties as such, make an inventory in detail of property which shall come into their hands or possession [illegible]

They shall also keep in systematic order, full, true and accurate accounts of all their receipts and disbursements [illegible]

Said receivers are also hereby authorized at their discretion to dismiss from service any agent or employe of said Company [illegible]

And said receivers are hereby authorized to pay and discharge out of any moneys which shall be in their hands, as such receivers any sums due from said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company for labor performed after the first day of June last [illegible]

And it is hereby further ordered that said receivers shall be at liberty to pay from time to time, as the same shall become payable, if they shall think it expedient and proper so to do, [illegible]

And said receivers may borrow for the purpose of preserving the rights of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company [illegible]

And it is further ordered that the injunction heretofore issued in this cause be and the same is hereby continued until the further order of the Court, [illegible]

But nothing herein contained shall be construed to preclude the officers and stockholders of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company [illegible]

And said receivers shall also pay out of any moneys [illegible]

And any of said receivers may be removed at any time by this Court, and whenever a vacancy shall occur from any cause in the receivership, the same may be filled by the Court, and until so filled the remaining receivers shall exercise all the powers which are herein conferred upon all of the receivers.

And it is further ordered that a certified copy of this decree be published once a week for three successive weeks [illegible] in the following cities, to wit: Boston, New-York, Providence and Hartford, [illegible]

And either party may apply from time to time to this Court for further orders, directions or instructions, as occasion may require. By the Court,
GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Assistant Clerk.
AUGUST 2, 1870.
A true copy. Attest: GEO. W. NICHOLS, Asst. Clerk.
au6-law3wSa

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Aug. 13	Caledonia	Wed., Aug. 24
Europa	Sat., Aug. 20	Iowa	Wed., Aug. 31
India	Sat., Aug. 27	Dacian	Wed., Sept. 7
Cambria	Sat., Sept. 3	Dorian	Wed., Sept. 14
Anglia	Sat., Sept. 10	Sidonian	Wed., Sept. 21
Australia	Sat., Sept. 17	Britannia	Wed., Sept. 28

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSEAU	SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 1

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Palmyra, Thurs., Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24	Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25	Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31	Nemesis, Thurs., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris	$145, gold.
Return tickets	$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets	$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN	Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN	Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS	Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH	Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY	Sept 21, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGS, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

VIRGINIA, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 4 P. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.

Steerage passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)	Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth).	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869; By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS	Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS	Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE	Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.

The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIP TILLIE,

Capt. PARTRIDGE,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Porto Plata, Samana Bay and San Domingo City, on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE STEAM-SHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. F. M. FAIRCLOTH, leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.

Through rates and bills of lading, as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.

O. COHEN & Co., Agts., Savannah. R. LOWDEN, Agt., 93 West-st., cor. Cedar-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jessie Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:45 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING of new depot, the largest in America.—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 34th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 9th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 10th	3 P. M.	Thursday, 11th	7 A. M.
Thursday, 11th	3 P. M.	Friday, 12th	7 A. M.
Friday, 12th	3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 13th	7 A. M.
Saturday, 13th	4 P. M.	Saturday, 13th	7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 14th	5 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock, A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) at TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS.—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat Saturday only.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy. Steam-boat GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Barclay-st. at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Keyport at 3½ P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher of English in a school, or as governess; would accept the position of companion or amanuensis to a lady; can give high recommendation from one of the oldest colleges of New-York; best references; no objection to travel. Address C. H., Station F.

A TEACHER OF MODERN LANGUAGES and vocal music wants a position in a school or college; can teach Latin and Greek; speaks fluently English, German, French and Italian; Spanish sufficiently; has reference and testimonials. Address COLUMBUS, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

MR. NAISH, GRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE University, England, seeks an engagement. High attainments, long experience and good testimonials. Liberal remuneration expected. Address MR. NAISH, Poughkeepsie.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,

And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.

J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,

(formerly M. Churchill's school,)

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., L. & J. BIRD, Principals.

A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.

14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.

REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

No. 59 West 42d-st.,

opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.

S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.

EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 1 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.

THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.

Several eminent Professors have been engaged.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.

Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.

Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.

No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 33 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to

Miss HARRISON,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 83 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 153 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, in connection with the State Normal School, Trenton, N. J. Total charges, including board, tuition and books, $200 a year; total charges for normal pupils, $154 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, apply to JOHN S. HART, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

MISS S. R. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870.

JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON P. BLANCK,
Executors of said deceased.

jy23-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SILAS H. KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 345 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 9, 1870.

FRANCES A. KING, Administratrix.

f11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.

mh-19-law6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 196 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day November next.—Dated New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.

SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.

my7-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 221 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.

SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix,

je18-law6mS* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.

je4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.

my14-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Sanford & Woodruff, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1870.

MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix.

au13-law6mSa*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A NICE COOL FURNISHED ROOM for single gentleman; first-class house and location; price $2 per week. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Reduction in board.—On and after this date the price of board at this hotel will be $4 per day.

SYKES, GARDNER & CO.

AUG. 11, 1870.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board, with second-story rooms, in a private family where there are no other boarders; location, 4th to 6th-avs., 23d to 30th-st. Address Box No. 3,236 Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; at corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. JOHN MILES, and at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (7th-st., near 3d-av.)—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. N. S. SPAULDING, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE S. COLLARD. Sacramental services at 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—This Church will be opened for Divine Service throughout the month of August. Rev. Dr. COLE, of Yonkers, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.. Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor.—Young People's prayer-meeting SUNDAY, and every Sabbath evening at 7¼ o'clock, in the lecture-room. All are cordially invited. Strangers welcome.

REV. JOHN MILES, LATE OF ALBAny Bethel, will preach (D. V.) in the Seamen's Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., SUNDAY at 3 P. M., on *Israel's Hurt and Gilead's Balm.* Mr. MILES will also attend the prayer-meeting THIS EVENING. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services: SUNDAYS—Holy Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; chapel service, 8 P. M. OTHER DAYS—Morning prayer, 7 A. M.; evening prayer, 7 P. M.

REV. R. A. BROWNE, D. D., PRESIdent of Westminster College, will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., SUNDAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 30th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery. Sabbath, Aug. 14. Sabbath-school 2½ P. M. The public, and especially strangers visiting the City, are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. C. E. GRINNELL will occupy the pulpit of this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 14. MORNING service, 10½ o'clock; EVENING service, 7¾ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½. All are invited. Strangers specially welcome. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES K. SMITH, of Galt, Canada. Services as usual every Sabbath throughout the Summer.

WOE TO THE WICKED!—THAT "Irrepressible prophet," at whom serpents hiss, dogs bark and asses bray, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Last Trumpet Sounding.*

PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL address the Morning Star Sunday-school on the occasion of their Monthly Concert, at Morning Star Hall, on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, Aug. 14, by Rev. HALSEY MOORE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. Services SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. for Deaf Mutes, and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Prof. W. H. GREEN, of Princeton, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, Corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

REV. H. R. NYE, AT PLIMPTON'S Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., (Mr. Lee's Society,) at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Secretary of War, the Chief Signal Officer of the army is empowered to enlist a number of suitable persons to be appointed non-commissioned officers in the army, for the duties of "the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the Northern lakes and seaboard," in compliance with a resolution of Congress.

The character of the observations to be had at different stations throughout the country, and the meteorological reports to be made, render the duty upon which these non-commissioned officers will be employed interesting as a branch of scientific study, and the knowledge acquired will be valuable hereafter.

The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for young men of good education desiring to devote themselves to reading or to the study of a profession, the duty being of such a nature as, with care and diligence, will permit time to be devoted to study. The pay and allowances of these non-commissioned officers, when not serving with troops, amount to about $900 per annum; when serving with troops, about $360; in the latter case, quarters, fuel, subsistence and clothing are provided by the Government.

The number of appointments being necessarily limited, each candidate will be subject to an examination.

Applications setting forth character, acquirements and fitness, with testimonials, may be addressed to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, No. 1,719 G-street, Washington, D. C.

Circulars, giving full particulars, will be furnished on application to this office.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged, by the most eminent physicians of London, to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Attention is invited to the advertisements in the following papers, viz.: *Witness, Daily News, Gazette,* at Montreal; *Globe,* at Toronto; *Chronicle,* at Quebec; *British Whig,* at Kingston, for the sale by tender and public auction of Government stores.

The tenders will be received at this office until noon of the 22d inst., and the public auction will commence at 10 A. M. of the 25th inst.

B. H. MARTINDALE, Deputy Controller,

CONTROL OFFICE, Canada, Montreal, 9th August, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against trusting FRANK L. MYLES on the strength of a recommendation given by us.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for Young Men on the Delights of Home, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,

Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

CORDOVA NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—All parties who may have sent or intend to send goods to this exhibition are requested to forward at once advice of same, and of the space required, to the Argentine Legation, Washington, or to EWD. F. DAVISON, Argentine Consul-General, No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 29.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 262 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING FOR THE REGULAR SEASON.

The management respectfully announces the reopening of this theatre for the Fall and Winter season, on

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 15,

with

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

in his world-renowned character of

"RIP VAN WINKLE,"

in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

FIRST "RIP VAN WINKLE" MATINEE, On SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is especially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.

EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP CO.

EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON TO POUGHKEEPSIE,

Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only,

ON SUNDAY, AUG. 14, 1870.

The magnificent Saloon Steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

Commander L. V. TILTON,

will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M.

Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only.

Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

Fares to Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip, to Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STEAMER METAMORA WILL RUN the balance of the season to Rockaway Beach and sea-side, commencing on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, 1870, landing at Peck-slip, 8:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Warren-st., N. R., 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15 A. M. On Sundays will make two trips; on the second trip, leave Peck-slip, 1 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 1:15 P. M.; Warren-st., N. R., 1:45 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 2 P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4:30 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—The steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW will land on her up and down trip on SUNDAY, leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 8:30, and 34th-st., N. R., 9 o'clock. Returning, leave Sing Sing at 4:30 P. M.

SATURDAYS — FISHING BANKS.—THE new and stanch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 29, Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, at 8:30 A. M.; returning at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold on board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.

10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.

11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.

3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.

4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 8 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.

3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.); and Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays, only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping-cars attached) goes through to the lake without change.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:20 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,

leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER

OPENING NIGHT.

The managers beg to announce that during the Summer recess the theatre has been ENTIRELY AND BEAUTIFULLY REDECORATED, PAINTED AND UPHOLSTERED, and that they will commence their FALL AND WINTER SEASON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AUG. 15, when the BRILLIANT YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR, LAWRENCE BARRETT, will commence a limited engagement (being his first appearance in New-York in several years.)

Mr. BARRETT
will
SUSTAIN THE LEADING ROLE
in the ever-popular Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which will
be presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES,
and an
UNEQUALED DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Full particulars in future advertisement.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

Sale of reserved seats for the opening night will commence on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY ENTHUSIASM.
KATHI LANNER
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
EVERY NIGHT,
Immense hit of the
FRENCH QUADRILLE
and
CHAMPAGNE GALOP,
To commence with the popular Melange,
THE NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Seats secured in advance at the Box Office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING AUG. 16.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS' 100TH CONCERT.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Coronation March, King William (new).	Meyerbeer
2. Overture, Egmont	Beethoven
3. Waltz, Mein Lebenslauf ist Lieb und Lust	Strauss
4. Ballet Music, Paris and Helen	Gluck
5. Eine Faust, Overture	Wagner
PART II.	
6. Introduction to third act Medea	Cherubini
7. Andante and variations, String quartet, in A, op. 18	Beethoven
8. Symphonic Poem, The Ideal	Liszt
PART III.	
9. Overture, Zampa	Herold
10 Laendler 'S. Hoamweh (by request) Violin Obligato by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.	Lanner
11. Polka Mazurka, Fraunherz Polka Schnell, Elgin a Magyar.	Strauss
12. March, Am Fatherland	Unger

Increased Orchestra. Admission as usual.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, for cash or approved credit, on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York:

The iron sidewheel steam-ship THOMAS KELSO, 1,430 tons burden, capacity two thousand bales cotton. She is in good order and ready for sea. About Seventy Thousand Dollars was spent in repairs upon her in 1869, in addition to her cost.

Also, steam-ship MERCEDITA, 776 tons, in good order—rebuilt in 1869.

Also, steam-ship FLAG, 637 tons, in good order, thoroughly repaired in 1870.

Also lease of stores corner of Warren and West streets, and dock, for period of five or ten years.

Also, notes payable on demand.

One with collaterals	$55,000 00
Book Account	89,598 00
Coupons (Gold)	30,000 00

For further particulars apply to J. F. PATTERSON, No. 177 West-st., for owner.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Aug. 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer GALENA, of 514 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 13, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 350 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, landing.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE-APpearing, pleasant and competent young woman as cook, or would assist with washing; can cook meats, game, pastry, creams; also side dishes; the best City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse, and also capable of taking care of an infant; can give best City reference of three and a half years. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse. A woman of refined manner and affectionate disposition, Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 440 West 23d-st., New-York, today, between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamber-work and plain sewing; would take care of a child; good references. Address No. 47 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or ladies' maid. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as cook; no objection to country; best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young married woman as wet nurse; can be seen for two days at new No. 648 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT Scotchman, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; has the best references. Call at No. 427 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as first-class gardener; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is strictly sober and obliging. Address D. SCHAUER, Rutland, Vt., care of Gen. Baxter.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SWISS,) without children, a situation as gardener; he understands the care of horses and cows; is willing and obliging; the wife is a good washer and ironer. Call, or address F. Z., No. 114 Hester-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation in a grocery or provision store, or as bar-tender; good reference. Address P. L., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED.—A GENeral agent is required by one of the most successful life insurance companies of New-York City; a gentleman well qualified can secure the Metropolitan district, (head-quarters at home office,) and a contract that will insure an independence with proper effort. Address, with information and references, COMPANY, Box No. 694 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER, STEADY MAN, as carver and steward in a first-class country hotel; to the right man wages no object. Call or address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Highland House, Garrison, N. Y.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A GOOD driver, and must understand his business; an American, married, without incumbrance; no objection to a colored man; situation permanent. Address YONKERS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take care of two children and go South in the Fall; none need apply without good City reference. No. 227 East 17th-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the large No. 12 6th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLIS.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Summer Meeting—First Day—Enquirer Wins the Kenner Stakes—Nannie Douglas the Summer Handicap and Lady Petry the $400 Purse.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONGRESS HALL, Saratoga,
Friday, Aug. 12, 1870.

The second Summer racing reunion at this fashionable watering-place commenced today, under auspices which insure a brilliant success. The morning gave threatening indications of rain, but about 11 o'clock the sun broke through the heavy clouds and shone out bright and clear, inducing hundreds of fair visitors who had contemplated remaining away to change their minds, and array themselves in their gayest toilettes and patronize the racing. The grand stand was nearly filled with a brilliant array of beauty and fashion, but the fact that the public stand, with its low tariff of admission, had scarcely an occupant, showed how much more racing patronage depends on fashion at Saratoga than the popular taste for the sport. Most of the prominent turfmen from different parts of the Union that were present at the Long Branch meeting were present here. Just as the first race was concluded, the dense masses of black clouds which had rapidly gathered overhead, burst in a terrific storm of rain, and rendered the course deep in mud and water.

THE KENNER STAKES.

This race, exclusively for three-year olds, $500 entrance, half forfeit, with $3,000 added by the Saratoga Association, two miles, had four runners, which made the value of the stake to the winner amount to the handsome sum of $10,000 net. These were A. BELMONT'S ch. c. *Telegram*, by *Censor*, dam imported *Maud*; J. J. O'FALLON'S ch. c. *Governor Bowie*, by *Leamington*, dam *Undine*; MCCORMICK & PAGE'S b. c. *Hamburg*, by *Lexington*, dam by *Churchill*; F. MORRIS' ch. f. *Remorseless*, by *Eclipse*, dam *Barbarity*; and A. BUFORD'S b. c. *Enquirer*, by *Leamington*, dam *Lida*. This was a splendid field of horses, for, with the exception of *Governor Bowie*, all of them had distinguished themselves. *Hamburg*, at two years, ran and won a mile race at Cincinnati, in 1:45, the fastest two-year-old time on record, beating *Enquirer*, *Maggie B. B.*, *Lynchburg*, and others. This year his only appearance was for the Saratoga Cup, at the July meeting, where he suffered defeat by *Helmbold*. *Enquirer* ran successfully at two years old, and this year he won mile heat and two-mile heat races at Lexington, a two-mile-heat race at Cincinnati, and a mile-heat race and two-mile-heat race at Long Branch, beating the best horses of his year. *Telegram* had run a good second to *Kingfisher* for the Travers Stakes, and was alleged, by the friends of the stable, to be as good as *Glenelg* at any distance. He had, however, been suffering from diabetes a few days before, and was not quite up to the mark in point of condition. *Remorseless*, as a two-year old, was almost invincible, but has not run before this season. She is a very delicate mare to train, and her party were afraid she would find the heavy weight and the distance too much for her. The shower in the morning had rendered the track somewhat heavy and holding, but not to any great extent. *Governor Bowie* was on the track, but his attendants wasted so much time in preparing him that the judges started the other horses before he was saddled, and he was left behind. The betting was very heavy, for the *Hamburg* party felt sanguine that he would retrieve the laurels he lost in the Cup race, and win this richer, more preferable stake. Still *Enquirer's* friends were not shaken in their allegiance to this greatest and best of *Leamington's* sons, but stanchly backed him in the pools. *Telegram's* adherents were also firm in their allegiance, and bought him freely, as also did the followers of Mr. MORRIS' stable with *Remorseless*. *Enquirer* sold for $1,000, *Hamburg* for $600, *Remorseless* $460, *Telegram* $400, and *Governor Bowie*, $40. C. MILLER rode *Hamburg*, HENNESSY was on *Telegram*, COLSTON on the favorite, and —— on *Remorseless*. When the start was made, *Telegram* was in front, with *Enquirer* and *Hamburg* next, and *Remorseless* last. Going around the turn, *Hamburg* went in front and made the running, *Enquirer* laying at his saddle-girths as they passed the quarter-pole. On the backstretch *Hamburg* opened a gap of two lengths before *Enquirer*, who led *Telegram* as far, *Remorseless*, outplaced, being far behind. At the half-mile pole *Enquirer* had closed up the gap a length, with *Telegram* four lengths behind him. They ran thus along the lower stretch and to the stand on the first mile, *Hamburg* then leading *Enquirer* a length and a half; two lengths separating the latter from *Telegram*, and *Remorseless* as far behind. Going round the turn *Hamburg* was still two lengths in front of *Enquirer*, and his friends were exulting that he would never be headed in the race. But their hopes were suddenly dashed, for *Enquirer's* rider now let him out, and in a few strides he had collared and passed *Hamburg*, leading two lengths at the quarter-pole—*Telegram* three lengths behind the latter. On the backstretch *Hamburg* commenced quitting most unmistakably, and *Enquirer*, leaving him at every stride, was six lengths in front at the three-quarter pole, and galloped home without being touched by whip or spur, an easy winner by three lengths; a length and a half separating *Hamburg* from *Telegram*, who was third, and *Remorseless* beaten off. Time—3:48¾, the first mile being run in 1:51½.

FIRST RACE.—The Kenner Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, $500 entrance, $250 forfeit; the Saratoga Association to add $3,000.

A. Buford's b. c. Enquirer, 3 years, by Leamington, dam by Lexington, 110 pounds........1
McCormick & Page's b. c. Hamburg, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Churchill, 110 pounds........2
A. Belmont's ch. c. Telegram, 3 years, by Censor, dam Maud, 110 pounds........3
F. Morris' ch. f. Remorseless, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Barbarity, 107 pounds........4
J. J. O'Fallon's ch. c. Governor Bowie, 3 years, by Leamington, dam Undine, 110 pounds........dr.
Time—3:48¾.

THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

The Summer Handicap, for all ages, two miles and a quarter, $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, had thirteen entries and six acceptances, but the heavy state of the track prevented all but *Nannie Douglas* and *Tasmania* starting, *Helmbold*, who had been backed at long odds against the field, *Legatee*, *Sir Joseph* and *Cavalier* paying forfeit rather than run in the heavy ground. The betting was $400 to $300 on *Nannie Douglas*. *Tasmania* made the running from the fall of the flag at so strong a pace that after going a quarter of a mile she had opened a gap of twenty lengths. On the second mile this lead became gradually reduced, and as they passed the stand the second time there were only ten lengths between them. On the next quarter *Nannie Douglas* collared *Tasmania*, and they ran together along the backstretch and past the half-mile pole lapped. *Tasmania* now began to fall back, and *Nannie Douglas*, quitting her, galloped home an easy winner by six lengths. Time—4:28½.

SECOND RACE.—The Summer Handicap, for all ages, two and a quarter miles, $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $1,000 added; weights to appear 1st of August.

Bacon & Holland's b. m. Nannie Douglas, 4 years, by Rogers, dam by Wagner........1
Purdy & Withers' ch. m. Tasmania, 4 years, by Australian, dam Mattie Gross........2
Fisher & Carson's br. h. Sir Archibald, (late Jo. McConnell,) 5 years, by Rurio, dam Daisy........0
Gov. O. Bowie's ch. h. Pontoon, 4 years, by Donerail, dam Undine........0
Gov. O. Bowie's b. h. Legatee, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Levity........0
Denison & Crawford's br. h. Narragansett, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Jessie Dixon........0
Bacon & Holland's b. g. Corsican, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by imp. Sovereign........0
Time—4:28½.

THE $400 PURSE.

The third race was for a purse of $400, three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, and had twelve entries. These were: *Judge Curtis*, *Chillicothe*, *Felicity*, *Lady Petry*, *Baffle*, *Alta Vela*, *Evelina*, *Colossus* colt and *Hurdlestone*. *Judge Curtis* was the favorite, selling for $600, *Felicity* $530, *Alta Vela* $390, *Chillicothe* $360, and the field $220. The weight and heavy ground proved too much for the favorite, who could only gain fourth place. A fine finish between *Felicity* and *Lady Petry* resulted in the latter winning by half a length, *Alta Vela* third, *Judge Curtis* fourth, *Chillicothe* fifth, PENNOCK sixth, *Evelina* seventh and *Hurdlestone* last. Time—1:24. As showing the low estimation in which the winner was held by the turf connoisseurs, we may state that she sold in one pool of 1,200 the night before for $10.

THIRD RACE—Purse $400, for all ages, three-fourths of a mile.

John Franklin's b. f. Lady Petry, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Ansella, 87 pounds........1
F. Morris' gr. f. Felicity, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Fidelity, 87 pounds........2
J. J. O'Fallon's br. m. Alta Vela, 4 years, by Vandal, dam Fillagree, 105 pounds........3
John O'Donnell's ch. h. Judge Curtis, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 114 pounds........4
Bruner & Denton's b. h. Baffle, 4 years, by Bill Cheatham, dam by Lexington, 108 pounds........0
E. Gray's b. f. Hurdlestone, 4 years, by Stonesplover, dam Hebe, 105 pounds........0
I. W. Pennock's b. c., 3 years, by Colossus, dam Revenue, 90 pounds........0
Joseph McConnell's br. c. Chillicothe, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 90 pounds........0
A. Belmont's b. f. Evelina, 3 years, by North Lincoln, dam Camilla, 72 pounds........0
Time—1:24.

Last Day of the Buffalo Meeting—Goldsmith Maid the Winner of the Large Purse—Two Exciting Races—Condition of Lady Thorn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—This being the last day of the Buffalo Park meeting, an immense crowd of persons were in attendance, anticipating superior sport on account of the character of the horses entered, and the extra purse of $2,000 to any horse beating *Dexter's* time. The weather was cool and delightful. On the call of the horses, President WELLS announced that *Jesse Wales* being lame from a cut in her fetlock, and *Purity* having been drawn, there would be no double-team race, but, as a substitute, *Lucy* and *George Wilkes* would trot for a purse of $1,000. Disappointment was visible on every countenance, and the interest in the race considerably dampened. The appearance on the track of *Goldsmith Maid* soon caused a reaction, and the betting ran high on the time. The horses had the disadvantage of a strong wind to contend with. *Lady Thorn* being injured at Rochester, and *Rockey* having been drawn, the purse for all horses was contended for by *Goldsmith Maid* and *George Palmer*. The following is a summary: Purse $7,000 for all horses; $4,000 to first horse; $2,000 to second, $1,000 to third.

Budd Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Charles Champlain's br. g. George Palmer	2	2	2

Time—2:23¾; 2:21; 2:20.

The following is a summary of the race substituted for that for double teams:

Lucy	1	1	1
George Wilkes	2	2	2

Time—2:25; 2:25; 2:26¼.

The trotting between *Wilkes* and *Lucy* was highly exciting, and in a measure compensated for the disappointment in the double-team race. *Lady Garfield* and *John Morrissey* were brought on the track, during the heats, and exhibited. Both horses had entirely recovered from their severe usage in the five-mile dash of yesterday, and looked in excellent condition. Prominent veterinary surgeons, who visited *Lady Thorn* at Rochester, publish a card this morning, in which they say that *Lady Thorn* has received no permanent injuries, and that she will soon be able to do duty. The visitors are leaving the city by every train.

The Weather—Effect of the Heat.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WM. P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water Spa, No. 196 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	75	4 P. M.	88
8 A. M.	78	6 P. M.	86
10 A. M.	84	8 P. M.	83
Noon	87½	10 P. M.	81
2 P. M.	90	12 P. M.	78

Despite the heavy rains of the past two days and nights, the temperature has advanced, until the heat has again become not only uncomfortable, but dangerous. Yesterday was one of the most trying days we have had since the terrible term of July, and, to many, the added dampness made the heat more intolerable. There have been a few cases of sun-stroke occasionally reported ever since the close of the July heated term, but yesterday the cases became alarming, both from their number and severity. Several were fatal, and all were of a very serious character. The following are the casualties which came to the knowledge of the Police:

JAMES WOOD, a printer, living at No. 108 Mulberry-street, died from exhaustion early in the evening after returning from work; the Coroner was notified.

PATRICK MAHER, aged thirty-five years, of No. 8 Greenwich-street, died suddenly at 6½ P. M. from effects of heat, and the Coroner was notified.

DENNIS KING, a laborer, living at No. 16 Thames-street, was prostrated while at work in the hold of the ship *Southampton*, lying at pier No. 47 East River, and died in a few minutes; the Coroner was notified.

MARGARET MURRAY, whose residence is not known, was prostrated by the heat opposite No. 321 East Thirty-second-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. MENTO, of Grand-street, Williamsburg, was sun-struck in Canal-street, near Mott, and taken to Park Hospital.

PHILIP PHYSER, a German, living at the corner of Second-street and avenue B, was prostrated in Third-street, near Avenue C, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN MCCABE was prostrated while at work in the blacksmith-shop No. 203 East Twenty-second-street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Meeting of the Working-men's Central Union—The Democracy Condemned, and Grant's Administration Indorsed.

A regular meeting of the Working-men's Central Union was held last evening at the head-quarters of the Association, No. 6 Clinton-place. A motion was made for the appointment of five members of the City Reform Association as a committee to confer with the Standing Committee of the Working-men's Central Union. The following gentlemen were unanimously appointed as such committee: Col. GIBBONS and Messrs. THOS. F. GEARY, VANCE, ODELL, and HOLTZE. The officers of the Working-men's Union are Col. GEO. W. GIBBONS, President; J. H. G. MCGLONE, Vice-President; WM. H. ROONEY, Secretary; and Gen. GEO. W. COLE, Treasurer. After the transaction of the formal business of the Union the following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, The Working Men's Central Union of the State of New-York do condemn the action of the Democratic Party in the State for the extravagant and corrupt manner in which it administers the offices of the State and City Governments; and, *whereas*, instead of reforming abuses and the inauguration of an honest and faithful administration of the trusts confided to them under the solemn promises, to carry out, upon their obtaining power, they failed, the result of which was fraud and corruption, which today hold high carnival, probably ending in anarchy and certainly in revolution; therefore

Resolved, That we, as law-abiding citizens, consider it our duty in the present crisis of affairs in the State of New-York to support for place and office such party as will give us protection, and give to each citizen his rights and privileges under the Constitution, but under no consideration shall we form any alliance with Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That we highly approve and indorse the Administration of Gen. GRANT, and the wise and prudent selection by him of Cabinet officers, and the manner in which the President has inaugurated and carried out reforms.

Another resolution was offered and passed in regard to Collector MURPHY, whereby this organization strongly indorsed him. After the transaction of some other unimportant business the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

Probable Murder in Brooklyn—A Man Fractures a Woman's Skull with a Shovel.

Last night BRIDGET O'DONNEL, fifty-five years of age, residing on Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, Brooklyn, got into a dispute about family affairs, with a man named THOMAS HULLERHAN, the result of which was that he struck her on the head with a shovel, fracturing her skull. Dr. ROONEY was called in, and on examination he found her in a precarious condition. The assailant was arrested. He is a notorious character, well known for his ungovernable temper. She was also a woman of no mild disposition.

Man's Inhumanity to Woman.

Mrs. CHAS. P. GAMBERTON, of Newark, appeared before Police Justice DEANE, last night, to enter a complaint against her husband, who, according to her story, has treated her in a most brutal manner. The complaint, on which he will be arrested this morning, is that he struck her, kicked her, and, taking her by the head, forced it back, at the same time brandishing a knife, saying, "It will take but a moment to do it," but fortunately she escaped from him before he carried his threat into execution. At another time, previous to this, when she was sick with a two-days' old child, he shook a lighted kerosene lamp over her head, thus putting her life in jeopardy, and frightening her terribly.

Brutal Assault.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, three colored men, named respectively GEO. OBERLY, CHARLES OVINGTON, and EMANUEL WRIGHT, stopped at the house of WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, near the City line, on Hvaterfly road, Brooklyn, and asked permission to enter. They were refused by CUNNINGHAM, who feared from their appearance that they were dissolute characters. Enraged at this, they broke in the door, and on entering struck the man on the head with some sharp instrument, wounding him badly. They also assaulted his wife, and with the same instrument a deep gash on her left breast and another on the arm. The assailants then made their escape. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

Preparation for the Colored Labor Convention.

Last evening a public meeting was held in the lecture-room of Bethel Church, in Sullivan-street, by the colored citizens of this City, for the purpose of making preparations for the New-York State Labor Convention to be held at Saratoga on the 24th of this month. It was called to order at 9 o'clock by Rev. N. H. TURPIN, Chairman. A Committee of five were appointed to receive subscriptions to pay the expenses of the delegates to and from the Convention. Among them were Dr. MCDONOUGH, Messrs. J. M. CARNEY and E. V. C. EATO. On motion of the Secretary, J. M. CARNEY, the following delegates were appointed to prepare statements of all persons engaged as artisans and mechanics: Wm. F. Butler, N. S. Turpin, Mr. Lawrence, Messrs. J. M. Carney, Charles Reson and E. V. C. Eato.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Officer MCCABE, of the Sanitary Squad, under the orders of the Board of Health, arrested MOSES MARX yesterday, and brought him before Alderman WALSH, at Essex Market Police Court, and charged him with keeping six cows in a vacant lot, No. 239 Delancey-street. For this violation of section 52 of the Sanitary Code, he was compelled to give bail in $300 to answer at the Special Sessions.

Yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court, before Acting Police Justice MCGUIRE, JAMES LANE, a liquor-dealer, was arraigned on a charge of committing a rape upon ELLEN CONWAY, a servant girl in his employment, on Tuesday night. The prisoner asked for an examination, which was granted, but before the examination was commenced, a note was received by the Court from the Commissioners of Emigration, requesting the examination to be postponed until 3 o'clock P. M. today, when they will send counsel to represent them, as the girl, having been only a few months in the country, is still under their care.

It is reported that a Deputy Health Officer entered the office of a Broad-street broker, yesterday, with the intention of inflicting corporal punishment upon the proprietor thereof for an alleged insult. The Health Officer, who was armed with a cowhide, demanded an apology from the broker, which being refused, the assault was commenced. The broker, however, in a short time managed to disarm his antagonist, and forced him to make a hasty retreat.

The row which occurred in the Bay, on Monday last, during the race for the *America* Cup, is said to have taken place on the steamer *Sylvan Shore* instead of the *Sylvan Grove*, as formerly reported.

SOME time ago JOHN KELLY, fourteen years of age, of No. 205 West Twentieth-street, was stabbed in the head by a boy named WM. CAVANAGH, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, but improved so rapidly that he was soon discharged. He has since suffered a relapse, and yesterday being deemed by his physician to be in a critical condition, the Coroner was notified to take his ante-mortem statement.

JAMES TIERNAN, of No. 595 Greenwich-street, was assaulted, last evening, by JOHN and SUSAN MCAVERY, residents of the same house, and received serious wounds on the head. Both the assailants were arrested and locked up in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house.

A Harlem down-train, last evening, ran into a truck at Fifty-fourth-street, seriously injuring the driver, JOHN FEEHAN, of No. 487 Ninth-avenue, demolishing the truck and disabling both horses. The driver was taken home by his friends.

A grand concert is to be given soon by the Scandinavian Aid Society, under the direction of Prof. SALMENSON, at which the prominent Swedish singers will assist, and a lecture is also to be given by Mr. KUNT FARSBERG, President of the Society. The proceeds of each to be given to the Aid Fund.

CHARLES WILSON, of No. 172 Essex-street, was run over yesterday on Pier No. 44 East River, by a truck, and had his leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN HENRY SMITH, four years of age, of No. 155 Norfolk-street, last week, fell from a third-story window, fracturing his skull, from which injury he soon died. The Coroner was notified.

It was NORMAN ELTINGE (not ETTINGE), who was recently appointed to the position of United States Weigher by Collector MURPHY.

BROOKLYN.

An inquest on the body of the child JOSEPH LOVETT, killed on Thursday last, by his father, was held, yesterday, by Coroner WHITEHILL, and the father was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, as the ferry-boat *Winona* was entering the slip on the Brooklyn side, she came into collision with a tug-boat, and had her guards carried away and a large portion of the ladies' cabin knocked in. There were but few persons on board at the time.

MICHAEL SHEA and PATRICK GRAHAM were arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal for attempting to smuggle 400 pounds of sugar at the Atlantic docks. Their examination will take place on the 18th.

Officer MCKENZIE, of the Eighth Precinct, who was caught a few nights ago closeted with a woman named Mrs. THOMAS, was dismissed the force, yesterday, for his share in the matter.

The Sunday-school and lecture-rooms attached to Plymouth Church are undergoing a thorough renovation at the hands of carpenters, plasterers and painters. A large ventilator is being placed in the roof of the former.

About 5 o'clock last night, JOHN BLACKWELL, aged thirty-six years, fell from a wagon at the corner of Oxford-street and Park-avenue, and injured himself severely in the head. He was taken to the City Hospital.

PATRICK SULLIVAN, residing on Lefferts-street, near Classon-avenue, was sent to the Penitentiary for ninety days, yesterday, by Justice WALSH, for beating his wife. He had knocked her down with a club.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Trustees for the village of New-Brighton met yesterday, and elected ANSON LIVINGSTON President, RICHARD CHRISTOPHER Treasurer, and C. T. MCCARTHY, Clerk.

The bark *Skylight*, from Nova Scotia, detained at Quarantine for the past two days, having yellow fever on board, was permitted to come up to the City yesterday by the Health Officer, all traces of fever having disappeared.

Justice THOMAS GARRETT, of Edgewater, has had an increase of $250 to his salary, making a total of $1,750.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday the camp-meeting exercises at Merrick were brought to a close. Everything has been conducted in the most satisfactory manner. A number of lots have been sold by the Association to parties who will immediately commence to build Summer houses upon them, to be used not only during camp-meeting seasons, but as Summer residences. The Camp-meeting Association propose immediately to commence the laying out and beautifying of the grounds, and also the building of cottages for renting. A large number of the persons who are now on the grounds, and who attended the meetings during the exercises just finished, propose stopping for a month or two.

The Harvest Home festival took place at the Bayside House, (CROCHERON'S,) last night. There was a large attendance both of Queens County people and of New-Yorkers. A feature of the entertainment was the large number of Democratic politicians who were present. Hon. E. A. LAWRENCE was there, receiving his friends, and satisfying everybody that he was the coming Congressman from the First District. Full 2,000 persons were present during the afternoon and evening, and the festival was voted a great success.

A boy named JAMES KERNAN died, on Wednesday last, at Flushing, as is supposed from the effects of a bead or some other hard substance thrown into his mouth by AUGUST OTTO, which had lodged in his throat. A physician had advised that an operation for its removal be performed, but the parents had not complied with the suggestion. The Coroner held an inquest, but as no post-mortem examination was made, no light was thrown upon the cause of the death. Young OTTO had a preliminary trial on a charge of murder, but was discharged, as no evidence was produced against him.

The new school-house, which has been commenced at Patchogue, has been raised. The building is to be 45 by 65 feet in size, and three stories high. The cost of the site was $2,000. The cost of the building will be $10,000, and the furniture from $3,000 to $5,000. Patchogue District is the most populous in the town (Brookhaven) having a population of about 4,000. Patchogue is a growing village, and has something of a reputation as a Summer resort. At present about 1,000 Summer boarders are stopping there.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Sunday last, a man calling himself EDWARD FAGAN, a resident of Brooklyn, hired a horse and wagon from WILLIAM A. DORAN, of Yonkers, to go to Dobb's Ferry, and engaged MR. DORAN to drive him there. On the way back FAGAN told Mr. DORAN that he had no money to pay him for the use of the horse and wagon. Some words ensued between the two, whereupon FAGAN struck Mr. DORAN a powerful blow and knocked him out of the wagon, with the supposed intention of driving off with the team; but Mr. DORAN clung fast to FAGAN and pulled him out of the vehicle at the same time. Before FAGAN was able to release himself from the grasp of Mr. DORAN, the horse took fright and started off for Yonkers. Fortunately, another person appeared in sight, when FAGAN ran away, but was tracked to Brooklyn and captured there yesterday. He was taken before Justice DONOHUE, at Yonkers, and, in default of $2,500 bail, was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WM. HENDRICKS, a colored man, hailing from South Carolina, was lodged in the County Jail, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a horse and buggy belonging to E. E. BOUTON, of South Salem. The team was taken from a shed attached to the Presbyterian Church at South Salem on Sunday night last, while the owner was attending service. HENDRICKS was captured in Springfield, Mass., where he was found in possession of the stolen property.

The stable of Hon. E. D. LAWRENCE, at East Chester, was entered by burglars, on Thursday night, and robbed of a single set and a double set of harness, valued at about $300. Two men, who are suspected of having committed the robbery, got on board of a City-bound train of the Harlem Railroad, at the Fordham Station, at an early hour yesterday morning, a short time before information of the burglary had reached that point.

The natives of Germany residing in the town of Morrisania have made arrangements to hold a mass-meeting, at Turner Hall, on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of organizing a patriotic aid society.

The residence of Mrs. FOX, at Fox's Corners, in the town of West Farms, was entered on Thursday afternoon, and robbed of silver-ware valued at $300.

A barn containing about six tons of hay, belonging to Mr. CHAS. WHITE, at Glenville, was struck by lightning on Wednesday evening and destroyed.

NEW-JERSEY.

An asylum for insane people not dangerous will immediately be built in Essex County. The State institution of the kind is overflowing with patients, and many, not the worst cases, have been temporarily discharged and sent to their friends till other arrangements can be made for their accommodation.

Gen. LYMAN EDWARDS, for fifty years past a resident of Newton, N. J., died, on Thursday, in the seventy-second year of his age. Gen. EDWARDS was born in Elizabeth, and removed to Newton early in life. He has been a prominent officer of the State militia for nearly half a century. In this capacity he commanded the escort of Gen. LAFAYETTE in his passage through the State in 1826.

A young man named JOSEPH J. LANGDON was nearly drowned in the Hackensack River, yesterday, back of Hudson City. He, with two other young men, named HORTON and AUTERBACK, had obtained a boat and gone to the middle of the stream to take a bath. In diving from the boat, AUTERBACK tilted it to one side so suddenly that LANGDON was thrown out, and, being unable to swim, sank immediately to the bottom. He had sunk the last time before he was rescued by HORTON. After much effort he was restored to consciousness.

The thunder-storm of Thursday was very severely felt in some parts of New-Jersey. At Cranford the lightning struck the telegraph office and destroyed the batteries, besides knocking down several gentlemen in and about the office. A young man named EVANS, in the same place, was also severely injured. At Westfield a barn and two farm-houses, belonging to AMOS CLARK, Jr., were fired and burned down, a valuable horse perishing in the flames.

Yesterday morning, an old German lady, while attempting to cross the junction of Market and Broad streets, Newark, became bewildered and stood still in the road. A gentleman and lady, who were riding in a light carriage, turned the corner just in time to run over her. She was taken to the Station-house, where her wounds were dressed by a surgeon, after which she was conveyed to her home in Brown-street. Her wounds are not considered dangerous.

To-morrow the Sunday horse-cars will be run in Newark, on the principal lines, every ten minutes from 8 o'clock A. M. till late in the evening. It will be remembered that the city is pledged to pay the costs of any litigation arising from the disobedience of a State law, and it is rumored that a complaint will be entered against the road officers by those who are disturbed by the passing cars, or object to their running on any ground.

The Catholics of Jersey City will be out in force on Sunday to attend the unvailing and blessing of a monument to the memory of the late pastor of St. Peter's Church, in Jersey City, Rev. JOHN KELLY. A procession will be formed at the church, to consist of fifteen or twenty benevolent and charitable associations, with military, Police, &c. An imposing display is anticipated. The procession will move to St. Peter's Cemetery, where the monument has recently been erected.

The Thirteenth Ward German War Club, of Newark, met last night, and made arrangements for assisting their friends in the war. Germans will meet in Turn Hall, Monday evening, on war business.

Burglars entered the residence of NAPOLEON STETSON, of Orange, on Thursday night, and stole a French clock, a lot of silver-ware, &c. As evidence that the burglars knew their business, they left a lot of plated-ware, discriminating between it and the genuine metal.

The news office of Mr. LANGFELT, of Jersey City, was broken open on Thursday. A boy named HENRY FOREMAN was arrested, charged with the crime. While on his way to jail he broke from his keepers and a lively race was necessary to capture him. He now lies in jail awaiting a trial.

A gang of young thieves in Hoboken are in the habit of lying in wait for farmers' wagons on the way to the ferry, and pilfering from them fruit and vegetables, and last night young WM. GRANTLY was brought to grief and the Station-house at the same time, being detected trying to steal from a countryman's wagon in Willow-street. A special detective has been detailed to watch the young thieves.

An inquest was held by Coroner CRANE, at Hoboken, yesterday, on the remains of JOHN H. DEMPSEY, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in Sullivan County, New-York, a few days ago. The boy's death was caused by the discharge of a gun while he was carelessly handling it, when sailing on White Lake with his sister.

A large number of Newark's most noted clergymen are rusticating, and to-morrow the pulpits in the churches which are opened will nearly all be filled by strangers. Most of the pastors will resume their places on or before the middle of September.

A brakeman on the New-Jersey Railroad, while riding on top of a car near Metuchin, was badly hurt by striking his head against a bridge. He was brought to Jersey City and placed in the Hospital, where his injuries, which are severe, if not fatal, were carefully attended to.

Another German meeting was held in Paterson on Thursday night, at which Mr. HENRY HOGADEN was elected Financial Secretary, and about $2,000 were reported as having been raised for the aid of the German widows and orphans of the war.

The store of S. & F. ROOME, of Paterson, was broken into on Thursday night, and about $25 stolen from the money-drawer. The burglars made an entrance by breaking through a window in the cellar, and departed through a side door, barred on the inside. Nothing was disturbed save the cash-drawer.

The severe rains for the last forty-eight hours have not only delayed the work of hundreds of men on the Newark sewers, but has washed so much dirt back into the excavations that it will take much time and money to bring them as near completion as they were before the storm.

JOHN MCKEEVER was arrested in Jersey City, last night, for fighting in the street and carrying a loaded revolver, which he attempted to draw upon his antagonist, but was prevented by the officer who took him to the Station-house.

ANDREW GILL, a middle-aged man, was found in Grand-street, Jersey City, yesterday, overcome by the heat and excessive use of ice-water. He was taken home to Bergen by his friends.

FRANCIS BRIEF was arrested and placed in durance for fast and furious driving in the public streets of Hoboken yesterday.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Lieut. Gwinner has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Lieut.-Commander Wright has been detached from the Naval Academy with preparatory orders to the *Narraganset*. The United States steam-ship *Shenandoah*, at Boston, will be placed in commission on Monday. C. J. White, Professor of Astronomy and Navigation at the Naval Academy, has resigned. The resignation of First Lieut. Paul R. Hambrick, U. S. A., unassigned, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 9. Capt. John Edwards, Jr., Third Artillery, is transferred to the supernumerary list.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The market for American Securities opened and closed quiet. Stocks opened and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	91¼	...	91⅜
Consols for account	91⅜	...	91⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	86⅝	86	86⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	85	85¼	85¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	84	84½	85
U. S. 10-40s	83	83⅛	83⅜
Illinois Central Railroad shares	107	108⅛	108
Erie Railway shares	18	17⅝	17¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	21		22

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Rentes are quoted at 65f. 49c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 12.—United States 5-20 bonds dull, owing to the settlements, at 90½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—COTTON—The market opened steady and closed quiet. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.	5 P. M.
Middling Uplands	8⅝d.	8¾d.
Middling Orleans	8⅞d.	9d.

	Bales.
Total sales for the day	12,000
Total sales for export and speculation	2,500
Total sales for the week	67,000
Total sales for export	10,000
Total sales for speculation	21,000

The stock in port is estimated at 588,000 bales, of which 272,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 74,000 bales, of which 22,000 were American. The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 271,000 bales, of which 35,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 10d.@11s. ℔ cental for California White; 9s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s. 1d. for Red Winter—a decline of 3d. from the opening rates. Flour, 26s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 31s. ℔ quarter for European. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, of which 30,000 were American. PROVISIONS—Lard dull. Bacon, 57s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. LINSEED-OIL, £32.

LONDON, Aug. 12—5 P. M.—SPERM-OIL dull at £80@£81. WHALE-OIL dull at £37. LINSEED-OIL firm. Calcutta LINSEED quiet at 64s. Refined PETROLEUM steady at 1s. 5¼d.@1s. 5¾d. Spirits PETROLEUM firm at 1s. 1d.@1s. 2d. Common RESIN quiet at 5s. 9d.@6s. ℔ cwt. Fine RESIN firm. HOPS dull. TALLOW dull. Spirits TURPENTINE dull.

ANTWERP, Aug. 12.—PETROLEUM opened firm at 49f. for Standard White, and closed firm at 48½@49f.

BREMEN, Aug. 11—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed quiet at 6 thalers 11 groschen@6 thalers 13 groschen.

HAMBURG, Aug. 11—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed firm at 14 marc bancos.

YOKOHAMA, July 22, via SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The market for all articles is quiet. Gray SHIRTINGS are in limited request. Cotton YARN weak. VELVETS and WOOLENS are unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Aug. 12.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 33; sales 1,000 bushels White Western at $1 50. CORN quiet; sales 1,000 bushels No. 2 at 90c. OATS held at 53c. for Illinois. RYE inactive. CORN-MEAL, $2 10 for bolted; $2 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $31@$32, ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 7c., Corn and Rye 6½c., Oats 5½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c., and to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—19,000 bushels Wheat, 1,316,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—2,900 bushels Wheat, 13,500 bushels Corn, and 1,483,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $4 75@$6 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT $1 03½@$1 04 for No. 2 regular; $1 09¾@$1 09½, seller last half of month. Afternoon market fairly active; sales at $1 09@$1 09½, seller last half of month. CORN strong; sales at 73c. for No. 2; in afternoon at 73½c., seller last half of month. OATS quiet and steady at 39c. RYE dull and easier at 73c.@74c. for No. 2. BARLEY easier at $1 15@$1 16 for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull and lower; sales at 92c. for iron-bound. PORK quiet at $29. LARD dull at 16c. SHOULDERS steady at 13c. HOGS less active; sales at $9 10@$9 75 for common to choice smooth. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 3,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 146,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Nothing to report in WHEAT. RYE steady, with sales of one car-lot at $1 25. CORN dull and drooping; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 2 old Western Mixed on private terms, in store. MALT continues to rule firm with a good demand; sales, 3,000 bushels City-made from Canada West Barley on private terms. OATS dull and market drooping; sales one car old State, in elevator, at 65c. The market for BEEVES opens in tone but little better than last week; the receipts are thus far short of those of last week; some 340 head, average quality fair, highest price 9c., and from that down to 6½c. Receipts of SHEEP and LAMBS 1,000 over those of last week, and prices are ½@¾c. off those last week; Sheep, 4c.@5¼c.; Lambs, 6c.@8c. Nothing doing in Milch COWS or HOGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—COTTON dull; stock very scarce; Middling Upland, 19¾c.@20c.; do. Gulf, 20¼c. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 50; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 50; Ohio do., $7 25@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9. WHEAT dull and unsettled; Old Red, $1 50; New Indiana, $1 45@$1 48. RYE, nominal. CORN dull and irregular; Yellow Western, $1@$1 03; Mixed Western, 95c. OATS dull; Old, 60c.@61c.; New, 50c.@53c. COFFEE unchanged. SUGAR dull and declined ⅛c.; Cuba at 9⅜c.@9½c. for Refining grades. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $30 75@$31. LARD, 16¾c.@17¼c. WHISKY dull; Western Iron, $1 01.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP firm at $1 40@$1 90 for Undressed. ROPE and BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 50@$4 60; Extra, $5; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 65. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 15@$1 18; Choice, $1 25@$1 33. CORN dull; Mixed, 75c.; White, 85c.@91c. OATS dull at 40½c.@41c. for Mixed; 43c.@43½c. for White. RYE dull at 70c. for Prime. HIGHWINES dull at 97c. PROVISIONS quiet at 14¼c. for Shoulders; 17¼c.@17½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD unchanged. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $8 50@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—FLOUR quiet; sales, 500 bbls. city-ground Spring at $6@$6 25. WHEAT neglected and nominal. CORN inactive; no disposition to operate; nominal. OATS—No business done; car-lots quoted at 45c. Other articles unchanged. HIGHWINES dull at 98c.@$1, according to quality. RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 66,000 bushels; Oats, 108,000 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—FLOUR dull and unsettled; Family, $6 25@$6 50 nominally. WHEAT in fair demand; Red, $1 11@$1 20. CORN dull and lower at 75c.@78c. OATS unchanged. COTTON unchanged. TOBACCO firm; sales 100 hhds. at $5 90@$16 20. WHISKY, 94c.@95c. PROVISIONS unsettled. Mess PORK—Offered at $29. BULK MEATS—13c. for Shoulders, 15c. for Sides; no sales. BACON unsettled; Shoulders offered at 14¼c. Sides, 17½c. for Clear Rib, 18¼c. for Clear. LARD—Offered at 16c., with no buyers. EXCHANGE dull at ½@1-10 discount, buying.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—COTTON strong and good, very scarce; sales at 19½c. for Middling. FLOUR dull and weak; market slightly favors buyers. WHEAT heavy; sales Prime Maryland Red, $1 40@$1 45: Fair to Good, $1 25@$1 35; White, $1 50@$1 70; Western Red, $1 40@$1 45. CORN—White, $1 10; Yellow, $1 05@$1 08. OATS steady at 45c.@48c. RYE—85c.@$1. Mess PORK—$31. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.; HAMS—25c.@26½c. LARD quiet at 17½c.@18c. WHISKY dull at 99c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—BAGGING dull at 29½c.@30c. COTTON, 18c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 75. WHEAT dull at $1 20@$1 30. CORN dull at $1 05. RYE dull at 85c. OATS dull at 53c., in sacks. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess PORK, $30. BACON—15c. for Shoulders, 18c. for Clear Rib Sides, 19c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 25c. WHISKY dull; Raw, 95c. TOBACCO active; sales, 110 hhds. at $5@$5 75 for Trash to Lugs; $7@$17 75 for Low to good Leaf.

TOLEDO, Aug. 12.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT active and higher; No. 1 Red, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 25. CORN quiet; No. 1 at 77c.; White, 80c. OATS quiet and a shade better; No. 1 New, 57½c.; No. 2 do., 40c. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged; vessels scarce and wanted. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 12.—COTTON—The market is firm; Middling, 17¾c.@17½c. Net receipts, 58 bales; net receipts of the week, 340 bales; exports today to Great Britain, 2,802 bales; and to the Continent, 924 bales; exports of the week, 2,802 bales to Great Britain, 1,436 bales to the Continent; coastwise, 3 bales. Sales of the week, 750 bales; stock on hand, 9,744 bales; sales to-day, 400 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.—COTTON quiet and nominal; Middling, 18c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 336 bales; coastwise, 3 bales; total, 339 bales; stock, 2,067 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,047 bales; coastwise, 3 bales; total, 1,050 bales; exports, to the Continent, (Spain,) 210 bales; coastwise, 1,035 bales; sales of the week, 421 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—COTTON quiet and nominally unchanged; receipts, 121 bales; exports, 141 bales; receipts of the week, 585 bales; exports, 1,159 bales; stock, 4,609 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 50. CORN, 85c.@94c. OATS, 78c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18c.@19c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c.; Sides, 19½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—FLOUR nominal. WHEAT steady at $1 16 for No. 1; $1 08¾ for No. 2. OATS unchanged. CORN and RYE nominal. BARLEY steady at $1 10 for No. 1. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 590 bales; net receipts, 149 bales; coastwise, 54 bales; total, 203 bales; stock, 39,254 bales; net receipts of the week, 895 bales; coastwise, 99 bales; total, 994 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,319 bales; coastwise, 3,731 bales; sales of the week, 1,730 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Advices from Singapore by the steamer *Japan*, give the following as the state of the market: SILK—The settlements were 650 bales; the supply was small; 4,000 cards of silk had been received; sales at $4@$5 ℔ card. TEA—The supply was large; the transactions were 8,000 piculs; the demand was exclusively for the American market.

GALVESTON, Aug. 12.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; net receipts, 4 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,023 bales; coastwise, 201 bales; stock, 5,611 bales; net receipts of the week, 176 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,023 bales; coastwise, 853 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—COTTON dull; prices lower; Middling, 19c.; net receipts of the week, 285 bales; coastwise, 424 bales; total, 709 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales of the week, 970 bales; stock, 915 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 12.—COTTON irregular; demand good; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 167 bales; exports, coastwise, 601 bales; stock, 2,860 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,016 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,328 bales; sales of the week, 150 bales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—WHEAT heavy and declined 3c.; sales at $1 28 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 26 for No. 2 do. CORN, OATS, BARLEY, and RYE nominal. PETROLEUM quiet; Refined held at 21c.@22c. for standard White; Crude firm at $4.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 20c.; net receipts of the week, 375 bales; coastwise, 855 bales; total, 1,230 bales; sales of the week, 2,000 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—FLOUR steady; choice, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 43@$1 44; No. 1, $1 35; Regular, $1 18@$1 20; Amber, $1 25. CORN scarce at 90c. OATS, new, 38c.; old, 48c.@49c.

NORFOLK, Aug. 12.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 16¾c.@17c.; net receipts of the week, 516 bales; exports, coastwise, 747 bales; sales of the week, 153 bales; stock, 453 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 12.—COTTON dull and lower; sales, 60 bales; receipts, 50 bales; Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; sales of the week, 640 bales; receipts of the week, 318 bales; stock, 2,715 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 12.—TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 35½c.; Crude quiet at $1 20@$2 25. RESIN firm; Strained, $1 30.

[Advertisement.]
NATHAN MURDER.
More Evidence.

I can produce one thousand men who will speak from experience, and declare that in their opinion, had Mr. Nathan's house been properly protected with HOLMES' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph his life would have been saved. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 12—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings		Hazy	73
Halifax	N.		76
Portland	S. S. E.	Foggy	70
Boston	S. W.	Blowing	72
New-York	S. W.	Clear	80
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	79
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	88
Washington	S. W.	Clear	86
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	82
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	82
Charleston	S.	Clear	86
Savannah	N. W.	Cloudy	83
Augusta	E.	Cloudy	80
Oswego	N. W.	Cloudy	72
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	80
Pittsburg	S. W.	Clear	78
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	70
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	76
Mobile	N. E.	Cloudy	81
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	84
Key West	E.	Clear	84
Havana	E.	Cloudy	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brooklyn....Aug. 13....New-York......Liverpool
England.............Aug. 13....New-York......Liverpool
Virginia............Aug. 13....New-York......Havre

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Tybee...............Aug. 13....New-York....San Domingo City

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, 5 A. M. For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.......5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.......5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners.......7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven.......5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.......4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.......5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.......6 P. M.
South, Through.......7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.......5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.......7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.......5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Mrs. G. W. Garmany, child and nurse, R. J. Larcombe and wife, Miss Lilly Larcombe, Master R. W. Larcombe, Master G. G. Larcombe, T. H. Austin, wife, 3 children and servant, H. C. McCall and wife, R. P. Paul, J. P. Gilson, Mrs. W. Hope, W. A. Wiley, Geo. C. Brown, M. H. Williams, Jr., John Kerrigan, Mrs. P. Thomson, Mrs. M. C. Dozier, Mrs. A. Dutenhofer and nephew, W. R. Boyd, M. Bernheim, Mrs. Farnum, J. W. Dowling, J. Levy, Mrs. James Reilly and 2 children, C. T. Colby, G. W. Sparkman, Mrs. Champion, Frank Garmany, Jasper Garmany, Howard Garmany, J. A. Shever, F. Preston, F. D. Whiting, F. A. Glover, Theo. Kohn, G. F. Thompson, Mrs. W. Evans and child, G. T. Arnold, Mrs. S. T. Killenger and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:08 | Sun sets.......7:01 | Moon rises.....8:34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:59 | Gov. Island..9:48 | Hell Gate.....11:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia—Wm. Kirkpatrick; City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; City Point, Peck, Charleston, S. C., James Murphy; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships Missouri, Bradburn, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson, Jr.; Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Edward Cooper, Jackson, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; J. E. Brett, McKeeson, Cronstadt, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Bentley, Clark, Trieste, S. C. Loud & Co.; Victoria Rubinocci, (Ital.,) Castellaus, Barri Augero, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brigs Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stephens, Aautsport, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lonie (N. G.,) Rossing, Rio Grande del Sul, C. Tobias & Co.; Sea Bird (Br.,) Card, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; Rachel Coney, Coney, Sisal, Miller & Houghton; Lenoir, (Br.,) Lenoir, Little Glace Bay, George H. Brewer; Mary Grace (Br.,) Pettis, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.

Schr. Unexpected, (Br.,) Ludon, St. John, N. B., J. A. Hersey.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Savannah Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Winchester, Jones, Aspinwall 11 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Joy.

Ship City of Agra, of Liverpool, Elwood, Manila March 22, with mdse. to Weston & Gray. Passed through the Straits of Sunda, April 12; 15th experienced a heavy cyclone, veering round the compass, and lasting 24 hours, during which carried away bobstay, sprung bowsprit, and split sails; had strong westerly gales off the Cape of Good Hope, which was rounded June 9; passed St. Helena 24th, and crossed the equator July 7, in lon. 29, and from thence had very light winds and calms, with fine weather.

Ship Ocean Mail, (of London,) Wann, Calcutta April 10, with mdse. to John D. Wood & Co. July 27, lat. 19 N., lon. 48, spoke ship Glen Haven, from Calcutta, for Boston; passed Cape of Good Hope June 16; touched at St. Helena July 3, and crossed the equator July 15, in lon. 26, and since had very light winds and calms.

Bark Payolina, (Ital.,) Ferrigni, Leghorn 50 ds., with mdse. to Fabbricotti & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 6, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Jose Arnell, (Span.,) Marg, Cardenas 13 ds., in ballast to Emelio Puig. Has had light winds, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Tracy, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; Aug. 7, lat. 31 55, lon. 72, spoke brig American Union, hence for Key West.

Brig Osseo, Covert, Newcastle, Eng., 40 ds., with mdse. to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had strong westerly winds to lon. 40 and from thence light S. E. winds, and has been 15 ds. to the westward of the Banks.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and from Bermuda 6 ds., with oil to Duncan McColl. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Nordahl Brun, (Norw.,) Guisne, Rio Janeiro, June 23, with coffee to E. F. Davison & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; has had light winds the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) White, Fajardo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Brig Maggie Gross, (of St. John, N. B.,) Gross, Milk River, Ja., 22 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker; crossed the equator July 5 in lon. 33 30, and since had light variable winds and calms, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Falco, (Aust.,) Marak, Trieste 69 ds., with mdse. to Siocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 12, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig M. E. Thompson, Bunker, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Brig Susan Scott, Bridgeport, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Minnie, of Brookhaven, Derrickson, Guatanamo 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had light, variable winds on the passage, and been nearly 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth & Helen, Giles, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Piermont, for Plymouth.

Schr. Anna D. Price, Hawkins, Albany, for Riverhead.

Schr. Isabella, Strange, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. St. James, O'Keefe, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Mead, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. J. N. Hardell, Cranmer, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Joseph Tilden, Jourdan, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mercer, Watson, Elizabethport, for Westport.

Schr. John Manlove, Garlic, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Weber, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Loon, Hughson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Steelman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thames, Rhodes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. L. Lozer, Nickerson, Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. C. Wood, Bush, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores, &c., to W. R. Millis.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anna Gaskill, Gaskill, Gardiner, with ice to C. Matthews.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Compromise, Barbour, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. Anna Burton, Frink, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Raven's Wing, York, Stonington, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gustie Wilson, Lincoln, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. M. Sawyer, Kelly, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Sld. bark Gazelle, for Trieste; brig Bride, for Exeter, Eng.

Schr. Westbrook, Little, Elizabethport.
Schr. J. P. Collins, Gray, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Fly, Heath, Elizabethport, for Lynn.
Schr. Matilda Brooks, Jones, Providence.
Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford, for Albany.
Schr. H. B. Gibson, Hunt, Norwalk.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. M. J. Mercer, Fargo, Boston.
Schr. John B. Spafford, Squires, Brookhaven.
Schr. Julia Willets, Baylis, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Daniel Holmes, Hulon, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Bugbee, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Two Marys, Willis, Virginia.
Schr. Samuel Wood, Bush, Virginia.
Schr. E. R. Bennett, French, Virginia.
Schr. Highland, Lynch, Albany, for Roslyn.
Schr. Adrianna, Rice, Newburg, for Boston.
Schr. E. A. Elliott, Dixon, Rondout, for Boston.
WIND—Sundown, light, S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; bark Wasp, from Messina.

Sld. steamer Tarifa, for New-York.

Spoken Aug. 1, lat. 42 30, lon. 45, bark Nereid, from Marseilles for New-York.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Arr. steamer Aries, from Philadelphia; bark Shawmut, from Havana; brig Niagara, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12.—Arr. schrs. V. W. Smith, New-York; D. Talbot, Rockport; M. Kinney, New-York.

Sld. steamer J. W. Everman, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 10.—Brigs Geo. G. Roberts, (Br.,) Rockland, N. B., for New York; Harp, Bangor, for do. Schrs. Stephen Morris, (Sm.,) E. F. Cabada, (Sm.,) J. H. Moore, M. D. Cranmer, and Jessie Wilson, Boston, for Philadelphia; Lucia B. Ives, Miller, Lynn, do.; Annie Magee, Gloucester, for do.; Nora and Nettie Cushing, (Capt. Mills sick,) New York, for Boston; Saxon, Elizabethport for do.; Redondo, Calais, for New York; Ruth S. Hodgdon and Mary Brewer, Rockland, for do.; Susan Burr, do., for Newport; S. Y. Lindsey, New York, for Danvers; Maud Webster, Rockport, Mass., for New York; Fleetwing, Rockland, for Dighton.

Sld.—All before reported, except schr. Rosina and the above arrivals.

11th.—Arr. brig Angelia, Elizabethport, for Boston; schrs. Lucy, Hillsboro, N. B., for New-York; Helen G. King, St. John, N. B., for do.; Mary A. Robinson, Rockland, for do.; Charleston, Bangor, for New-London; Loo Choo, Pembroke, for Wareham; Mira A. Pratt, Philadelphia, for Danversport; Golden Rule, Elizabethport, for Wymouth.

Sld. schrs. Mira A. Pratt, S. J. Lindsey, Saxon and Nettie Cushing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Arr. ship John Tucker, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 12.—Cld. steamer Fairbanks, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Annie Foyen, (Norw.,) Johnson, from Santos, arrived 11th, is consigned to Wendt, Tetens & Bockman—cargo to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Returned—Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, hence for Havana Aug. 10, having had some derangement to her machinery.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
Aug. 12, 1870.

The first-class iron nun buoy, painted red, which marked "Race Rock," Long Island Sound, has disappeared from its station. As soon as practicable a similar buoy will be placed in the position.

By order of the Light-house Board.

CHAS. S. BOGGS, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Inspector Third Light-house District.

Spoken.

June 24, lat. 17 S. lon. 7 W., spoke bark Fredrica, (Br.,) from Akyab, for Falmouth, 73 ds. out.

July 17, lat. 10 40 N., lon. 35 10, spoke bark Brothers, from Boston, for Zanzibar, 24 ds. out.

Aug. 5, lat. 30 55, lon. 67 20, spoke ship Ocean Mail, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York, 116 ds. out.

Aug. 8, lat. 36 43, lon. 73 48, spoke whaling schr. Helen Tispie, with 110 bbls. sperm-oil.

Foreign Ports.

SINGAPORE, July 22.—Arr. from England, ships Albatross and John Milton.

$1,000,000

OF THE

CONNECTICUT

AIR-LINE BONDS

HAVE BEEN

SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED,

LEAVING BUT

$500,000

UNSOLD, WHICH WE

OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY OF THE PRINCIPAL, and a liberal rate of interest.

The tax exemption features of the security make the investment unusually desirable to purchasers residing in CONNECTICUT, where they are

FREE FROM EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TAX.

THE BONDS are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on ALL THE PROPERTY of a railroad fifty-two miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming, with its connections, *the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York*. The VALUE of the PROPERTY covered by the mortgage is MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

The road is COMPLETED AND TRAINS ARE RUNNING BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND MIDDLETOWN, while east of Middletown, the unfinished portion is graded for over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

The bridge over the Connecticut River, designed to be the finest and most substantial structure of the kind in this country, is well under way; a large portion of the iron-work is already prepared, and will be placed in position as soon as the piers are finished.

The business future of the road is unusually promising. The road not only brings the greater part of New-England nearer New-York, but it opens a section through the populous and thriving State of Connecticut which heretofore has been entirely destitute of railroad facilities, and, unlike most new roads, has a well-established and profitable local business awaiting its completion. The line has thirteen different railroad connections, besides water communication at Middletown and New-Haven. It connects and passes through some dozen different towns, whose aggregate population *equals one-third of the total population of the State*.

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK ON THE ROAD IS SUPERIOR TO THAT ON ANY LINE IN EXISTENCE IN THIS COUNTRY, while the expense of construction has been NO GREATER than on INFERIOR ROADS.

Corporations, capitalists and investors will find in the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Comptroller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT, payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON

AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN

SPIRAL SPRING BUTT CO.,

NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!

Buy your China, glass, plated ware, cutlery, refrigerators, cooking utensils, and all other house-furnishing goods at the cheap first-class establishment of EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute, corner of Astor-place. Prices marked in plain figures.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.